

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1919

(Sixteen
Pages)

VOL. XI, NO. 77

EARLY PASSAGE OF FEDERAL RED FLAG LAW URGED

Action at Present Session of the United States Congress Is Indicated to Check Spread of Disloyal Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—Aroused by the activities of agitators openly advocating the overthrow of organized government and society in the United States, Congress is expected to enact legislation before the end of this session to counteract disloyal propaganda and to bring within the scope of the law those who are aiding and abetting a course of action declared to be fatal to the best interests of the United States. The contemplated legislation is particularly aimed at the wavers of the red flag.

Officials and members of Congress believe the urgent that has marked several sections of the country recently is due, not so much to disorganization in the economic system, as to the deliberate efforts of those who halt the inevitable difficulties of a transition period as the opportunity for the dissemination of unsound and dangerous theories of government.

The Senate sub-committee on judiciary appointed to consider Senator New's resolution for the prohibition of the red flag—the emblem of anarchy—in public assemblies, reported it out favorably on Thursday, with an amendment added by the committee excluding from the mails and prohibiting the carrying in interstate commerce of the printed matter declared in the bill to be unlawful.

Need Emphasized
In the last few weeks a regular flood of Bolshevik literature, largely inspired and circulated by the emissaries of the Soviet Government of Russia, has found its way to every section of the country. This literature, senators have been informed, is particularly in evidence in sections where unemployment is most acute and where the L. W. W. and the avowed adherents of Bolshevism have been making a strong bid to enter in their ranks those temporarily unemployed. That the literature in question is "vicious and disloyal," it is believed, is fully proved by specimens which have found their way into the hands of members of the Senate.

The committee which passed on and reported the New resolution, with amendments, was composed of Senator Walsh of Montana, Senator King of Utah and Senator Brandegee of Connecticut. The measure is aimed not merely at those who advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States, but also at those who aim to disorganize industrial stability through the cessation of work. This latter part of the bill, it is plain, is aimed at the general strike threatened to be proclaimed next July. The bill which the Senate is recommended to pass is as follows:

"Section 1. That the display, or exhibition, at any meeting, gathering, or parade, public or private, of any flag, banner, or emblem, symbolizing or intended by the person or persons displaying or exhibiting the same to symbolize a purpose to overthrow, by force or violence, or by physical injury to personal property, or by the general cessation of industry, the government of the United States, or all government, is hereby declared to be unlawful.

To Check Propaganda
"Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person to advocate or incite or to write with intent to forward such purpose to print, publish, sell, or distribute any document, book, circular, paper, journal or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated or incited the overthrow, by force or violence, or by physical injury to personal property, or by the general cessation of industry, the government of the United States, or all government.

FULL RETURNS FOR SHIPS BUILT IN YEAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—According to Lloyd's return, the merchant ships launched during 1918 numbered 1866, of 5,447,440 tonnage. Of these, the United States built 229, the United Kingdom 501, Canada 206, and Japan 198. In tonnage, the United States was first, with 3,035,030 tons, the United Kingdom next with 1,348,120, Canada 279,904 and Japan 489,924.

PLANS TO WELCOME THE PRESIDENT

Flotilla as Escort—Governors of Six States Will Take Part in Boston Reception—Troops to Line Route of Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts (Thursday)—While President Wilson will be the guest of the city of Boston on reaching here from France next Monday, the reception will partake of the character of an all-New England greeting to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. The governors of the six New England States have been invited to participate in the reception, and the authorities anticipate that many thousands of citizens from all corners of the six states will come to the city during the week end to join the great throng which is to accord the President an enthusiastic welcome.

Definite information was received on Thursday that the steamer George Washington, bearing the presidential party, will reach Boston Bay on Monday. The following wireless message was received by naval officials from the steamer, the message being relayed by the United States battleship New Mexico, which forms part of the convoy fleet: "U. S. S. George Washington, with President Wilson and party aboard, will arrive in Boston Monday, Feb. 24."

This message practically determined that President Wilson will deliver his first address on reaching this continent in Mechanics Hall, Boston, on Monday night. Fully 7000 citizens will gather in this hall to hear from the President what is expected to be a statement concerning the work of the Peace Conference, especially as related to the formation of the League of Nations. At City Hall, where arrangements for the reception are in charge of the Mayor, Andrew J. Peters, about 9000 applications for seats in Mechanics Hall had been received on Thursday, which is regarded by the Mayor as an indication of the cordial and enthusiastic reception the citizens are eagerly awaiting to accord to Mr. Wilson.

Word from the Navy Department states that the George Washington will drop anchor in the lower harbor and that the coast guard cutter, Ossipee, will convey the President and party up the harbor. Mayor Peters, accompanied by the Governor of Massachusetts, Calvin Coolidge, and the leaders of the reception committee, will probably go down the harbor aboard the Ossipee and extend the first welcome to the President.

The entire route of the procession from Commonwealth Pier, where the party will land, through the business district to the Copley-Plaza Hotel will be lined by a double row of soldiers and sailors in honor of their Commander-in-Chief. There will be 2000 regular army soldiers, 4000 sailors and 2500 state guard soldiers, in addition to other units. These men will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., commander of the Department of the Northeast.

Long before the George Washington comes within sight of land, a flotilla of six destroyers will be dispatched to sea by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, Commander of the First Naval District, to escort the liner into port. These destroyers and a fleet of chasers, trawlers, and other vessels will escort the party up the harbor. There are about 2000 home-coming troops aboard the liner, which, after the presidential party has debarked at Boston, will proceed to Hoboken to land the soldiers.

Destroyers Left Behind
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—The dreadnaught New Mexico, due to an accident to one of her turbines, will not be able to keep up with the George Washington, President Wilson's ship, a wireless message to the Navy Department states.

The destroyers which have been accompanying the President's vessel have been forced to slow down because of heavy seas, and the George Washington is now proceeding without them to Boston.

The U. S. S. Denver has been ordered to escort the George Washington into port.

FREE AIRPLANE PARKING SPACE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SPOKANE, Washington—The Northwest Aircraft Company has taken a lease of the Upriver Park golf links from the Park Board of Spokane. Under the terms of lease the aircraft company will maintain a landing place here for airplanes that will be free to passenger, mail, or express planes.

VOTE PROMISED TO WOMEN OF CANADA

At Opening of Dominion Parliament, the Governor-General Outlines Legislative Program in Speech From the Throne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Parliament was opened on Thursday afternoon under somewhat unusual circumstances, there being neither Prime Minister or leader of the opposition present at the opening ceremonies. The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, is still in Europe in attendance at the Peace Conference. Other ministers absent were Sir George E. Foster, the Hon. A. L. Sifton and the Hon. C. J. Doherty, who are with Sir Robert, and the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.

The opening ceremonies were of the most simple character. The Governor-General, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by his staff, read the speech from the throne in both French and English. This speech outlined the business which is to be brought before Parliament during the present session.

Reference was made to the armistice and to the Peace Conference now in progress and to the valorous and heroic part played by Canadians in the war, while the debt that Canada owes to the army was dealt with in the following language:

"The gratitude of the nation cannot be too earnestly and sincerely expressed to the gallant members of the Canadian expeditionary force, whose sufferings, sacrifices and heroism have played an effective part in vindicating the cause of world liberty and civilization."

The promised legislation includes aid in the construction of highways, assistance to returned soldiers in establishing themselves upon the land and for promoting desirable immigration and farm settlement; promotion of vocational training, creation of a department of health; promoting better housing conditions throughout the Dominion by loans made for the purpose to the several provincial governments; the validation by Parliament of orders-in-council prohibiting the importation and manufacture of intoxicating beverages and the transportation thereof into any community where their sale is contrary to law, and regulations for pensions to soldiers and their dependents; while "further important measures designed to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people in the new era of reconstruction, social as well as material, upon which the world has entered will be recommended to your consideration."

The speech from the throne went on to foreshadow a new Election Act, which would allow of women sitting in Parliament. In the following language, "A bill relating to the franchise, with such provisions as are necessary, having regard to existing conditions, and providing among other things for effectually enabling women to vote, and conferring upon them the privilege of sitting in Parliament, will be submitted for your consideration."

Following the reading of the speech from the throne, the members of the House of Commons returned to their own chamber where the Acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, in a short speech referred to the great loss the country had sustained in the passing of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

An interesting incident in the course of the short proceedings was the welcome of the House to the Hon. Mr. Beland, formerly Postmaster-General of Canada, and who was held a prisoner by the Germans for nearly four years. Sir Thomas White then moved that out of respect to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the House adjourn until Tuesday next.

MARIETTA COLLEGE PRESIDENT
MARIETTA, Ohio—Dr. Robert L. Kelly of Chicago, president of the American College Association, has accepted the presidency of Marietta College.

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NEW PROCEDURE BILL IS DEBATED

British Parliament in Session—Lord Leverhulme Says Industrial Unrest Is a Healthy Sign

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The debate on the procedure proposals was resumed yesterday in the House of Commons, widespread opposition among all parties being again evident. Viscount Wolmer even moved an amendment to limit the operation of the bill to the present session only, but the government refused to accept it. Mr. S. Robinson, member for Brecon and Radnor, moved an amendment that the House should be adjourned, after questions, on the motion of a Minister, so that the things of the standing committees should be facilitated. This proposal was accepted by the government, but sharply criticized by Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks and other members on the ground that it would abolish the method of airing grievances by moving an adjournment to call attention to a matter of urgent importance. The proposal was also a grave blow at the authority of the House. Mr. Robinson's plan to substitute standing committees for the House itself, instead of merely supplementing it, has not yet been passed, though it has been accepted by the government and will be brought up in the report stage.

Meanwhile these standing committees may exclude the press if they so decide, and Mr. W. Adamson's proposal that their proceedings should be reported in full, like those of the House of Commons, was defeated by 224 to 57.

In the House of Lords, discussion of the industrial unrest was continued, with an optimistic contribution from Lord Leverhulme, who announced that there was no cause for fear in the present industrial unrest. It was a healthy sign. Shorter hours and higher wages should be given the worker, but on one condition, namely, that of increased production.

ARMY INEFFICIENCY CHARGES DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—The charges made by Henry Allen, Governor of Kansas, regarding neglect and inefficiency in the United States army in France, were vigorously denied before the Rules Committee of the national House of Representatives on Thursday by Maj.-Gen. Peter B. Traub, who saw active service in France.

Maj.-General Traub commanded the thirty-fifth division in the Argonne attack and explained that the opportunities of Mr. Allen, who was in charge of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries with his division, were not so good as his own and that, therefore, his statement that the wounded were permitted to lie on the battlefield for from 24 to 36 hours was subject to correction. "Mr. Allen was not up in the battle area," said General Traub, "but was five or six kilometers behind the front line." He further explained that he had sent the "Y" secretaries under Governor Allen back to prevent a leak, this having happened through a secretary once before. The general reduced Governor Allen's estimate of casualties by 2000 and said that most of them were wounded only slightly.

EARL READING SETS SAIL FOR NEW YORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England (Thursday)—Earl Reading and Mr. J. P. Morgan sailed for New York this evening on the steamer Aquitania, which will call at Brest and embark from 5000 to 6000 American troops.

CONGRESS DELAYS SOLDIERS' PLANS

Early Action on Measures for Employment and Land Is Urged by Secretary Lane—Necessity Is Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—Although Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has been trying ever since last May to impress the public, and legislators in particular, with the importance of welcoming the returning soldier with a substantial mark of the nation's appreciation in the form of employment to go to and a farm on which he can live, if he desires, the bill which embodies his program has progressed no farther than being reported out of committee, and has yet to pass both houses under a special rule before anything can be done toward carrying out its provisions.

Secretary Lane told a representative of this paper on Thursday that he was making every effort to have the bill passed at this session of Congress, and had hopes that it would be passed. "It should have been done two months ago," he added. "It has not been possible to get options and to organize our personnel until we were sure that Congress was going to approve the plan and vote the money. Now that the soldiers are desiring to return to civil life, here would have been an opportunity for them to do it at once under the most advantageous circumstances; it would have been no temporary makeshift, but a permanent advantage to them and to the country."

Haste Is Advised
"It will take two months after we receive the necessary authority from Congress to get the scheme into working order, although it might be possible to give work to a few men before that time, and the next two months are likely to be hard ones. I want to emphasize the fact that the men in the army and navy are deeply interested in this plan, and we are receiving letters from hundreds of them daily. Here are 400 return postcards that came in this morning, mostly from camps where they only heard of it about 10 days ago. The men want a chance to get land under such favorable opportunities, and the country needs the men on the land. I am not in favor of giving the men one cent. They don't want charity. But under the plan that we have worked out, the men are given a chance to work and make money to get land with a trifling first payment and a long time in which to make other payments."

Good Examples Cited
"We don't want our men to come home feeling that this country is going to do less for them than England or Canada or Australia is doing. Why, if Congress appropriated money in the same proportion that Australia is doing for her men, it would have to appropriate \$4,000,000,000. We are asking for only \$100,000,000."

Mr. Lane believes that by offering the man discharged from military service a farm, several problems will be solved, to wit:
The man himself will have an immediate job; the labor market will be protected against a surplus of labor; many lines of industry will be helped by the demand for their products; it will tend to prevent centralization in the cities; it will affix to the soil large numbers of Americans, and it will bring into use great areas of neglected land.

Data Available
Congress took the first step by appropriating \$200,000 for an examination of the reclaimable land of the country. As a result of this, the Department of the Interior has definite information as to the amount and location of land which could be used for the purposes named. Secretary Lane believes that the best results could be obtained by cooperation between the federal government and the states. If this arrangement can be completed, many "abandoned farms" in New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, Maryland, and other eastern states can be utilized.

The first work, Mr. Lane thinks, should be the offering of work upon irrigation projects to those who want it, especially upon those in which surveys are in an advanced stage. Currently, he proposes to undertake the drainage of government lands, and of privately owned lands bought under an appraisal by the Farm Loan Board, subject to the approval of the Department of Agriculture as to fertility and desirability of location.

"Four things are the essence of the program: Work ready for the men on their return, work for the making of Americans, the money expended to be returned to the government, and the land so planned as to be an organized community." Efforts would be made to prevent large tracts of land from falling into speculative hands. No slacker lands, but enough to support a family in comfort, is the aim.

Sympathy Expressed in Spain
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—At the opening of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies Count de Romanones said he was sure he was expressing the feeling of the Chamber and Parliament in protesting against the crime committed against France's great citizen. The Chamber unanimously acclaimed the statement.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S CHALLENGE FOR CUP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Thursday)—Sir Thomas Lipton stated today at a luncheon given by the Lord Provost of Glasgow that he is arranging to sail for America next month, and while in the United States, he will examine his yacht Shamrock IV and discuss arrangements for his next challenge for the America cup next year.

RUSSIA DISCUSSED BY ALLIED POWERS

Important Matters Considered Despite Attack on M. Clemenceau Causing His Absence—Mr. Lloyd George Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Owing to the attempt on M. Clemenceau yesterday morning, the five-power council held no sitting, but an informal discussion took place during the day on the Russian problem. Though M. Clemenceau is only quite slightly wounded, he will not be permitted to attend the conference for several days at least, a fact which the Russian discussion, now proceeding, renders particularly regrettable. M. Clemenceau is thoroughly well informed on Russian affairs, and has decided views of his own on the policy to be pursued. Mr. Lloyd George is expected back from London immediately. He has been in half-hourly telephonic communication with the French Premier's secretary. One of the first messages received after the attempt was from King George.

There are several accounts by eyewitnesses of what occurred, as M. Clemenceau's automobile turned the corner of the Rue Franklin into the Boulevard delessert. It appears that the assailant, Emile Cotin, had made use of a queue of people standing outside a grocery establishment to prevent being told to move on by the police, who, since M. Clemenceau has become Premier, watch the Rue Franklin attentively. As the car turned the corner, a man stepped forward and fired, the first shot going through the wind-screen. Nine other shots were fired, hitting the car in the back. As soon as the first shot was fired, M. Clemenceau immediately slid down in the car, and escaped being hit, except by one bullet which hit the car at a slant. The chauffeur drove back to the Premier's house, and M. Clemenceau, stepping from the car, said as he entered, "It is nothing."

Cotin, on being arrested, declared himself an anarchist from Montreux, and that it had been his intention to "do for M. Clemenceau" for the last seven months, because he was an enemy of the people.

At the afternoon sitting of the Chamber of Deputies M. Monestier, vice-president, expressed the indignation and sorrow of France at what had occurred, and, in the name of the whole Chamber, addressed a message to the Premier expressing the deep attachment of France to the man who had assured victory. The motion was carried with acclamation, M. Renaudel, in the name of the Socialists, expressing approval of the motion.

References to M. Clemenceau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The third sub-commission of the Commission on Responsibilities for the War met today to continue its investigations into criminal acts.

In opening the meeting, Mr. William F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, the chairman, said that he wished to convey to M. Clemenceau, on his own behalf and on behalf of the members of the sub-commission, an expression of profound sympathy on the occasion of the dastardly attempt against his life. He expressed the hope that M. Clemenceau would soon be able to resume the very prominent place he had always taken at the Peace Conference.

Maj. J. Brown Scott, of the United States delegation, said that France and the entire world were to be congratulated that the assassin failed to accomplish his purpose.

M. Ferdinand l'Arnauld expressed his thanks to the chairman and to Major Scott, in the name of France, for their expressions of sympathy, which he said were appreciated.

Rumanian Claims Considered
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Commission for the Study of Rumanian Territorial Questions met this afternoon under the chairmanship of Capt. André Tardieu, and continued the discussion of the claims for Rumania, according to a communiqué issued by the commission tonight.

Financial Commission Meets
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The progress of the work of the financial drafting commission of the Peace Conference is reported in the official statement issued regarding its proceedings under the date of Feb. 19, as follows:

"The financial drafting commission met this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Crosby took the chair in the absence of Mr. Strandra. The commission continued its discussions of the financial questions submitted by the delegates and decided to meet again tomorrow."

LABOR OPPOSITION TO BOLSHEVIKI IN RUSSIA INCREASING

Soviet Failure in Controlling the Factories Causes Disaffection—Heavy Bolshevik Reverse on the Southern Front

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Opposition to the Bolshevik rule in Russia, The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed, is increasing among the more enlightened working classes, owing to the growing realization that the Bolshevik policy has failed. Heads of factory staffs at the Putilov, Obukhovskii, and Treugolnik works, openly express dissatisfaction with the state of affairs, and, as a result, large scale strikes have occurred against the Soviet people's economy committees, who control the factories. Sixty thousand workmen are on strike in Petrograd, demanding an end of civil war and the establishment of free trade. The controlling commissaries are inexperienced, and the workmen will not work under them, and the factory output is, therefore, being decreased in some cases to 10 per cent of its previous rate.

In the country, the better-class peasants are similarly revolting against the Bolshevik rule, owing to the institution of a poverty committee, composed of the worst elements of the populace, and the Bolshevik attempt to regain its lost control over the committees. Priests are beginning boldly to denounce the Bolsheviks, who are afraid to take measures against them, and a situation seems to be arising. The Christian Science Monitor is informed, similar to the situation in France during the Revolution, when the Republicans began to show an aggressive policy toward ecclesiasticism.

Regarding the actual military situation during the past week, there has been no change on the Murmansk or Archangel front.

The Bolsheviks are massing troops on these fronts, and their numbers have been doubled since the beginning of the year; but there is no expectation of an immediate offensive on a large scale. The internal situation in the territory of the North Russian Government is satisfactory.

The Siberian army is extending its right wing north of Tcherdyn, and further south the Siberian counter-offensive is continuing satisfactorily. At Qrenburg, there is no change. On the southern front, which extends 300 miles, the Bolsheviks are being driven back 100 miles. The eleven Soviet army has lost all its transport, 310,000 prisoners and much materiel. The oil wells at Grozni and all the Turk country have fallen into General Denikin's hands, while the situation of the opposing forces is precarious.

General Krasnov's army on the Don has been forced to retire before the Bolsheviks, between Tzaritzin and Mariupol. In the Ukraine, practically the whole country, except the provinces of Poltava, Volynia, Podolia and Kiev, has been lost to the Bolsheviks, but French and Rumanian troops on the Bessarabian front are not in contact with the invaders. There is considerable doubt now whether the stores which are supposed to have tempted the invaders exist.

There is no change in the Baltic situation.

Majority Rule Desired

Russian Social Revolutionary Protests Against Reign of Terror

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Gavronsky, who represented the Russian Social revolutionaries at the recent international socialist conference, said that the commission of inquiry, which the Internationale proposed sending to Russia, would find that the incredible reports of cruelty and misery were founded on fact, and would learn what Bolshevism really is. Bolshevism is not, he said, an organized political uprising, but an elementary, chaotic outburst of hate and revenge, a reaction against centuries of Tsarism.

He thinks that Nikolai Lenin acts according to his convictions, not as a conscious criminal, but Mr. Gavronsky and his friends do not approve Lenin's course. They desire a government upheld by the majority of the people, not by terror. They complain, however, of the lack of activity of those in Russia with democratic views.

Mr. Gavronsky considers that the whole question will require years for its solution, education being a necessary factor. As to the rôle of Bolshevism in other countries, he holds that it is not a national, but an international error, which will find no ground in free countries like England and America, whereas an explosion of hate will be possible in countries where the poor have been oppressed. The greater the tyranny, the better the soil.

ANTI-GERMAN DECREE ISSUED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—Guatemala has appointed an enemy property custodian and has issued a decree prohibiting Germans from becoming naturalized until peace is proclaimed.

VON LUDENDORFF'S WORK IS CRITICIZED

German Premier Maintains Deprecatory Comment on General Despite the Protest of Field Marshal von Hindenburg

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Philip Scheidemann, the German Premier, who in a recent speech in the National Assembly at Weimar, referred to General von Ludendorff, the moving spirit of the German military command, as a "plunger," refused to retract his characterization when a protest was entered by Field-Marshal von Hindenburg. Herr Scheidemann, in fact, declares that General von Ludendorff himself used the word in referring to his own position last October.

Von Hindenburg wrote to Herr Scheidemann from Great Headquarters on Feb. 16 as follows:

"In the session of the National Assembly on Feb. 13, Your Excellency referred to General von Ludendorff as a 'plunger.' This word, coming from a position of high public responsibility, has deeply pained me and many others, who are faithfully attached to General von Ludendorff. The general is a glowing patriot who, in his own energetic fashion, desired only the welfare of the German people. The unscrupulous and frivolous characteristics of a plunger are wholly foreign to his nature. I cannot bring myself to believe that Your Excellency would deny to my co-worker, for whose actions I am jointly responsible, recognition for his genuine and earnest efforts in behalf of the Fatherland."

Herr Scheidemann sent the following reply:

"Permit me to express to Your Excellency my regret that my reference to General von Ludendorff should have pained Your Excellency. So far as the subject itself is concerned, I cannot recede from my spoken word. I call that man a 'plunger' who stakes everything on the turn of a single card without considering the results that the failure of that card might bring on. That General von Ludendorff proceeded in this manner, I have been able to convince myself during my career as a parliamentarian, and subsequently as a member of Prince Max's cabinet. It was all the more permissible for me to speak of the 'genial plunger,' inasmuch as General von Ludendorff himself, as can be proved by documentary evidence, personally stated, in referring to himself on Oct. 1, 1918: 'I have the feeling of a plunger.'"

German Statements Inaccurate

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The communications and declarations made to the press by the German Government, or by Matthias Erzberger, chairman of the German armistice delegation, contain "flagrant inaccuracies which require immediate correction," declares an official note issued late last night. The note says:

"First—The text of Herr Scheidemann's protest, communicated to the press by the German Government, differs notably from the original text handed to Marshal Foch by Herr Erzberger at Trèves on Feb. 16 at 6 o'clock p. m. The first phrase as communicated to the press, follows:

"The German Government is conscious of the grave consequences that acceptance of the convention must entail."

"The first phrase of the text as handed to Marshal Foch by Herr Erzberger reads:

"The German Government is conscious of the grave consequences that either acceptance or refusal of the convention must entail," the exact German words being, "sowohl die Annahme wie die Ablehnung des Abkommens."

"In the same way, a whole new phrase has been inserted into the text communicated to the press, as follows:

"It cannot yet be said if we are able to follow the instructions of the Allied High Command."

"This phrase does not figure in the text as given to Marshal Foch by Herr Erzberger."

"Second—Herr Erzberger declared at Weimar, in reference to this protest:

"This German note was handed to Marshal Foch before the signing of the convention, and was accepted by him. From our point of view, then, it must be considered as forming part of the new armistice convention."

"Marshal Foch has already informed the president of the German delegation several times that the texts duly signed by the allied and enemy plenipotentiaries alone formed part of the armistice conventions. This note does not come within that category. It is absolutely independent of the convention. It constitutes a mere manifestation of the purely platonic activity of Herr Scheidemann."

"Third—Finally Herr Erzberger, alleging certain pretended declarations of Marshal Foch, has affirmed that 'pourparlers would be opened at an early date on the question of peace preliminaries.'"

"The fact is that Marshal Foch categorically refused to give the slightest intimation on this subject, notwithstanding the lively insistence of Herr Erzberger."

Address by Woman Delegate

WEIMAR, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The German National Assembly today heard a speech by a woman member, Frau Marie Juchacz, a Social Democrat delegate from Berlin. She made an address on a constructive political program.

EDUCATION OF "NEW CANADIANS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

YORKTON, Saskatchewan—Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, recently appointed director of education among the New

Canadians, as the government terms settlers of foreign origin, made his plans known at a banquet in his honor here. With the hearty sympathy and complete endorsement of Premier Martin, Minister of Education, he proposes carrying out a policy that will insure the obtaining, by every child in the Province, of a thorough knowledge of the English language. In order to bring this about every child in non-English-speaking districts will be provided with Canadian teachers who will be induced to work in the foreign districts by the provision of comfortable teachers' cottages erected on school grounds, with a salary of \$1500 a year in addition to free housing and fuel. These schools will be made community centers where instruction in Canadian civics, Canadian customs, housekeeping, poultry raising, and other subjects will be given. Field day sports and picnics will be held to introduce these people to the social side of Canadian life and night schools will be established to help overcome the illiteracy of the adults. Textbooks will be prepared for the use of these adults which will breathe the true spirit of Canadian national life. Where local school boards are dominated by foreign-born trustees who will not comply with the school act and regulations they will be relieved of their duties and an official trustee appointed.

GREEK CLAIMS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Mr. Venizelos Pleads Cause of Greece, Which, He Said, Started a Revolution in Order to Cooperate With the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The supreme council of the Great Powers, after examining in their meetings the Tzecho-Polish conflict and the claims of Rumania, undertook the examination of Greece's claims. Mr. Venizelos and Mr. Politis were introduced in the big room where the council holds its meetings. Mr. Clemenceau invited Mr. Venizelos to speak. Mr. Venizelos expounded without any emphasis and with maps Greece's claims.

Having spoken about Epirus, the Islands and Thrace, the meeting was postponed to the next day, when Mr. Venizelos ended his speech by expounding Greece's claims in Asia Minor. Mr. Venizelos' speech was followed with great interest, and he was very warmly congratulated by M. Clemenceau, President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando. The speech was translated into English at the end of each sentence by the official translator of the conference. Mr. Lloyd George was particularly desirous of having certain complementary explanations, which were given to him on the spot.

In expounding the Epirus question, Mr. Venizelos said that he would only limit himself to short observations with regard to it. He felt sure the matter would end in the most satisfactory manner, as Greece's real interests lay in maintaining the same cordial relations with Italy as those binding her to the Occidental powers. He added that Greece was too small a country not to realize the high value of the friendship of Italy, who should consider Greece as a friend and a co-worker.

At this point, Signor Orlando rose to speak and said that he entirely shared Mr. Venizelos' feeling in the matter. On the whole, the impression gained at this first meeting was excellent.

During the course of his final address before the Supreme Council of the Great Powers, Mr. Venizelos spoke upon Greece's territorial claims for 1½ hours. He developed the question of Asia Minor, giving all the reasons, ethnological, geographical and economic which urged the union of this country to Greece. He had the opportunity of expounding the Greek Government's point of view and to plead in favor of the constitution of an Armenian state. He ended his speech by saying that Greece came before the Peace Conference with less titles than she would have had without the treachery of her former King. He asked that Greece should not be held responsible for this policy, as the Greek nation had manifested its firm desire to remain faithful to its engagements and traditions, and had had to undertake a revolution in order to be able to cooperate with the civilized powers of the world. Mr. Venizelos ended by saying that although the interpreter of the public opinion in Greece, he never had asked for any compensation for what he considered Greece's duty, as his personal feeling was that every nationality, no matter how small or big, should be honest and just in order to deserve the consideration and sympathy of the civilized world. Under such circumstances, Mr. Venizelos added that he placed the interests of his country with great confidence in the hands of the representatives of the Great Powers.

This exposition was followed with great interest by the delegates of the Supreme Council. Questions were asked, particularly by the President of the United States.

After Mr. Venizelos had ended his speech, Signor Orlando rose and said he wished to reiterate the declarations he had made the day before with regard to his sympathy for Mr. Venizelos and the noble country he represented. He furthermore expressed a wish that the questions of secondary importance between Greece and Italy would be settled to the satisfaction of both by a direct and amicable agreement. The impression was excellent. From everywhere proofs of the real sympathy of the Great Powers for Greece have been received, and have proved of great help in presenting her cause.

PLUMBING DEPTHS OF BOLSHEVISM

Louise Bryant, Propagandist for Soviet Form of Government, Gives Evidence Before United States Senate Sub-Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Louise Bryant, who writes under that name as a newspaper reporter, but who is the wife of John Reed, who was for four days representative of the Bolsheviki in the United States, was allowed to appear before the United States Judiciary sub-committee on Thursday to present her views on the present situation in Russia. Miss Bryant was one of the participants in the radical meeting held in a theater in Washington on Jan. 26, at which some strong speeches in favor of Bolshevism were made. It was because of this gathering and the effect that it produced upon the committee that the Senate decided upon the present investigation, which has been under way for the last 10 days. Until Thursday the revelations made before the committee had been confined to the effect of Bolshevism on Russia. American officials, missionaries, bank clerks, and others testified to what they had seen in that country since the Soviet Government was established.

The committee was not gentle with Miss Bryant, but she showed herself well able to protect herself, falling back on the assertion that she knew her rights as a citizen of the United States. She appeared particularly to resent being asked if she believed in God and if she were a Christian, but this was later softened by the explanation that such questions were frequently put to a witness in court where there was some doubt as to his religious opinions.

Political Views Shown
As to her social and political views, Miss Bryant was in no wise reluctant to proclaim them and showed a marked preference for "explaining" in oratorical manner to submitting to prosaic categorical questioning. When one of the senators asked if she had anything to do with the picket squad of the National Woman's Party, she emphatically said that she had.

"And you helped to burn the President's speeches?" inquired a shocked Democrat.
"Yes, and to burn the President in effigy, and I went on hunger strike for it, too." The Senator looked so dazed that she explained what a hunger strike was.
Asked if she and her husband had not taken an oath not to engage in any political activities in foreign countries, she said that she had taken no such oath and that her husband could answer for himself. He had been connected with the Bolshevik Government in Petrograd, she admitted. Asked to name the Americans she knew in Russia who were working with the Bolsheviks, she mentioned Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, secretary to Trotsky, William Shatoff and Alexander Gomborg. She referred frequently to the "splendid character" of Col. Raymond Robins' work and said that the Bolsheviks regarded him as the finest American type and trusted him as they did not David R. Francis, the United States Ambassador, who, she said, was out of sympathy with them. "Do call Colonel Robins," she pleaded. "He could tell you so many things, and he wants to come."

Was Accredited "Courier"
Miss Bryant confessed that she had got out of Russia by way of Finland and Stockholm by being accredited a "courier of the people's government," carrying sealed packages and documents. She asserted, however, that this was merely a form and that the sealed papers and documents were the notes for her articles and book. She was called "comrade," as were all who sympathized with the soviet form of government. Her husband had received a salary of \$50 a month, she none, from the Bolshevik Government. She was never very hungry and she saw no starvation or misery in Petrograd or Moscow. She saw only one man killed in the streets. According to her opinion, Russia is a pleasant place in which to live—no chaos, schools springing up and playgrounds being established on what were formerly the waste lands of the nobles.

S. Nuorteva, who conducts an information bureau in behalf of the Bolsheviki in this country, could give information, she said, but he was discredited in the opinion of the committee when a report was read, written by him, regarding the passing and splendid obsequies of Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky.
"But she was here; we saw her with our own eyes," said Senator Nelson.

Opinion of Mme. Breshkovsky
Miss Bryant's opinion of the "Grandmother of the Revolution" was that, although she was admittedly here, she was hopelessly out of date and in being used by the counter-revolutionists.

"She is deluded," she asserted. Senator Nelson retorted that the witness was more deluded, in his opinion. "Are you a capitalist or a proletarian?" he demanded, pointing his finger at Miss Bryant. She replied that since she was poor she must belong to the proletariat.

"The trouble is that you senators have just discovered socialism," Miss Bryant informed the committee, after readily confessing that she was a socialist but insisting that she was of the evolutionary and not the revolutionary type. This country, she thought, could do without a revolution but Russia needed it.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH MINING MEN

Mr. Lloyd-George Makes Offer to British Miners' Officials in Settlement of Dispute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In view of the grave position which may arise as a result of the miners' ballot, the Premier invited the miners' executive to meet him today. At a meeting early this morning, the men decided to hear Mr. Lloyd George, and, later in the day, were received at 10 Downing Street by the Premier and some members of the government, including the Minister of Labor. The proceedings were private and lasted two hours. It is understood that the Premier made a long statement on the government's behalf, which, although grave, was sympathetic in tone, to which Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation, replied. The government representatives then withdrew for a short conference, and, on their return, some further discussion took place.

It is understood that the government offered an inquiry into hours and wages, to report not later than March 21, and invited the Miners Federation to nominate representatives. Mr. Smillie assured the Premier that the miners' executive would give the matter immediate attention, and that a conference of miners' delegates would probably be called. An official report of the Premier's speech will be issued later.

SHIPYARD WAGE MEETING PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—It is now planned to hold in Washington, District of Columbia, about the middle of March, a general conference of all interests concerned, to settle the whole problem of the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast, according to Frank C. Miller, secretary of the San Francisco Iron Trades Union. It is hoped to have representatives of the employing shipbuilders, one representative from each of the trades involved, and representatives from all of the iron trades councils on the Pacific Coast, meet in conference with the international officers of the united organizations, officials of the American Federation of Labor, and the Navy and Labor departments, for the purpose of working out a general agreement covering all the shipbuilding plants on the Pacific Coast.

The necessity for something of this kind, arising from the fact that the shipbuilding labor adjustment board goes out of existence on March 21, while the shipyards and metal trades labor situation is not now acute. It is extremely complicated, and many matters of fundamental importance to the success and stability of industry remain unsettled.

Ninety per cent of the men in the East Bay yards are said to have returned to work, and about 1200 machinists are out on strike in San Francisco. Some union leaders, however, assert that a much larger number of men are out on both sides of the bay.

Case Goes to War Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation will lay the demands of the striking Seattle shipbuilders before the national War Labor Board. After a telephone conference with the chairman of the Shipping Board late on Thursday, an announcement was made that the dispute would be put up to the government agency for settlement.

RAILROADS GO OVER TO NEXT SESSION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congress will attempt no legislative solution of railroad problems until the next regular session, according to members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Open hearings conducted since early in July were practically concluded on Thursday. Chairman Smith said no action was contemplated on the resolution of Senator Cummins of Iowa to prevent relinquishment of the roads before Congress acts.

AERIAL SERVICE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An aerial passenger and freight service between Toronto and Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, will begin within a few weeks, according to a recent announcement by Roy U. Conger of the United Aircraft Company. Four hundred aeroplanes were recently purchased by the Canadian Government.

Opinion of Mme. Breshkovsky

Miss Bryant's opinion of the "Grandmother of the Revolution" was that, although she was admittedly here, she was hopelessly out of date and in being used by the counter-revolutionists.

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SENATORS RESENT TAFT STRICTURES

Opponents of the League of Nations Plan Aroused by Public Criticism—Mr. Borah to Speak Against Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opponents of the League of Nations in the United States Senate concentrated their attacks on Thursday on William Howard Taft, former President of the United States and an ardent advocate of the proposed international convention. Not from any remarks on the floor, but from statements made by senators in the lobbies, it was perfectly apparent that the strictures passed on the opponents of the measure by Mr. Taft caused considerable resentment.

He was quoted as having said that the "gentlemen in the Senate who are setting out to defeat this League of Nations are those I would not trust overnight."

At a luncheon in San Francisco, Mr. Taft is further quoted as saying: "The application at this time of the doctrine of avoiding entangling alliances is reactionary to the extent of delaying world peace 100 years. The question at this time is whether the whole great plan of the League of Nations is to be defeated because we can't get a two-thirds majority of our Senate for its ratification."

In making these strictures, Mr. Taft, it is said, did two things. He virtually asserted that the most distinguished leaders of his own political party could not be trusted to act in the best interest of the United States and the world in a great emergency; he also called the attention of the Republicans of the country to the attitude of these leaders. Those senators attacked by the former President regarded his attack as purely gratuitous, but they nevertheless showed extreme disapproval of an onslaught from such an unexpected quarter.

The counter attack on Mr. Taft came in the form of intimations to the effect that he had offered to give lectures in behalf of the league for pecuniary considerations.

Issue Is Defined

Senator Borah's letter asking Mr. Taft to propose an amendment to the provisional constitution of the league in order to safeguard the inviolability of the Monroe Doctrine was, it is understood, addressed to President Wilson as much as it was to Mr. Taft. The President, in his Boston address, is expected to address himself to this question, as well as the argument against entangling alliances, arguments which, sound or unsound, in the present circumstances of the world, nevertheless appeal strongly to popular imagination.

President Wilson will do one of two things, it is believed. He will either tell the country that the Monroe Doctrine is safeguarded under agreements or understandings with the great powers, or he will boldly tell the country that the new road on which the world is entering must inevitably mean the discarding of many policies cherished and worshiped during a century of isolation.

Senator Borah will probably speak on the league today, and as a leading member of the Foreign Relations Committee, the address is awaited with much interest. He is the most persistent advocate of a return by the United States to a policy of isolation and complete independence from "entangling alliances." Now that the war in Europe has been fought and won and civilization saved from militarism, the United States, Senator Borah believes, should return to the sheet anchors established by the fathers. He will also, it is understood, reply to the attack made by Mr. Taft on the opponents of the League of Nations.

Vote May Be Pressed

It was given out on Thursday that as soon as the President has delivered his address in Boston and conferred at the White House with members of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, the majority whip, will move for the adoption of a resolution putting the Senate on record as in favor of the League of Nations. On the admission of administration senators, the best that such a resolution would be expected to accomplish at the present would be a bare majority in favor of the league. On the other hand, the resolution might be defeated.

It is not believed that anything would be gained by getting a bare majority of the Senate to vote for such a resolution. On the other hand, failure to secure a bare majority would not help the cause of the league. The question is one of political strategy, and it is very possible that

President Wilson will disapprove of a move of this character. Much may happen, it is pointed out, between now and the time the complete draft of the peace treaty is submitted to the Senate. For one thing, the present minority will be the majority, and power may very well, it is believed, bring a greater sense of responsibility. In the meantime, public opinion will count for a great deal.

Senator Fall Declines

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senator Fall, Republican, on Thursday joined Senator Borah in declining President Wilson's invitation to dine and discuss the League of Nations at the White House. In a telegram to Secretary Tumulty from his home in New Mexico, Senator Fall said he would not attend, and gave practically the same reasons Senator Borah gave. These included refusal to be bound by a confidential discussion.

HEROIC DEEDS OF BRITISH SAILORS

Vice-Admiral Keyes' Dispatch on the Ostend and Zeebrugge Operations Is Published

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes' dispatches on the Ostend and Zeebrugge operations, which are published today, show that the striking force on St. George's Day consisted of 168 craft of various types, and, in addition to their crews, 1180 officers and men. The casualties were over a third of those killed, 176 wounded, 412 missing. At least 23 torpedo craft, and apparently 12 submarines, were sealed up at Bruges. The C-3, an old submarine, which was used to destroy the viaduct at Zeebrugge, was fitted with a gyro control in order to continue her course automatically after she was abandoned. She struck exactly between two rows of piers at a speed of 9½ knots, riding up to the horizontal girders of the viaduct.

The crew had rowed away only 200 or 300 yards when the C-3 exploded with tremendous effect. They had disclaimed to use the gyro-steering which would have enabled them to abandon the submarine at a safe distance, and preferred to make sure, as far as was humanly possible, of the accomplishment of their duty.

Issue Is Defined

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PROHIBITION FOR CANADA URGED

Quebec Anti-Liquor League Goes Step Further in Opposing Any Referendum on the Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Anti-Liquor League of the Province of Quebec is in favor of bone-dry prohibition for the whole Dominion, by act of Parliament and without any referendum. In this respect it is not alone but it differs very materially with the Dominion Prohibition Committee, which advocates a plebiscite after all the soldiers get home from the war. A resolution was unanimously passed at the last meeting of the league executive asking for dominion prohibition along the lines of the existing order-in-council, as a permanent enactment by the federal Parliament, at the approaching session.

An appeal is also made by the league to all voters in the Province of Quebec to circulate and sign a petition asking the prohibition of "(1) the manufacture and the importation into the Dominion of Canada of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; and (2) the sending or carrying of any liquors into and the delivering or receiving of any such liquors in any province or area in which the sale of such liquors for beverage purposes is prohibited; and (3) inasmuch as all Acts may be amended or annulled whenever there is an adequate demand from the electorate, we would deplore any clause in the act itself which would seem to question it or give to it a temporary character and by so doing weaken its efficiency and encourage its enemies."

Mr. R. L. Werry, secretary of the league said that in the opinion of his executive a dominion prohibitory law would have the hearty approval of the vast majority of the people of Canada. Those who favored a continuation of the liquor business were only those engaged in it and a portion of the persons who were addicted to the habit. While such persons were in favor of the continuance of low percentage beverages, Canada could not afford to remain among the drinking nations when the United States was going into the dry column. The vast proportion of the area of the Province of Quebec, Mr. Werry pointed out, was already under some form of no-license law and only a few of the larger centers clung to the old and discredited license system.

CANADIAN NAVAL POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Dominion Council of the Navy League of Canada while in session here passed a resolution to the effect that Canada should bear part of the burden of the naval defense of the Empire. The resolution read: "The Navy League of Canada is in favor of a naval policy for Canada which will have regard to the needs of the whole British Empire, and in deciding upon such policy, political exigencies should be disregarded and the opinion of the most eminent naval strategists alone considered. The fundamental idea shall be Empire naval defense and that the fleet units may be either acquired or built and that the dominions shall retain control of their ships, and that there shall be a complete standardization of the personnel, ships and equipment, and that the whole shall be of the best, and that in times of war all the fleets shall be under one supreme command."

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BOLSHEVIST IDEAS
IN CLYDE DISTRICT

Mr. A. McManus, of Socialist Labor Party, in Interview, Says Bolshevism Aims to End Slave Wage System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—For some time the Socialist Labor Party has been busy with propaganda work in the Clyde district; and it is well known that many of the men in the numerous workshops and shipbuilding yards have been having their views on social matters influenced to a very considerable extent by this activity. One of the leaders of the movement in the West of Scotland, indeed in Britain, is Mr. Arthur McManus, a man who is said to know Bolshevism "inside and out." Mr. McManus put up a stiff fight at the recent general election against Mr. J. H. Whitley, the successful Coalition candidate at Halifax seeking support for his candidature on the fundamentals of the movement he supports.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. McManus said he was glad to have an opportunity of expressing his opinions freely, as frequently only hurried statements about their work appeared in the press. They desired nothing more than that the public should know the truth as to the aims and methods of the movement, because whatever was right in it would stand the test of time.

In reply to the question, "Are the 'British Bolsheviks' identical with the Socialist Labor Party in this country?" Mr. McManus said:

"The answer depends upon what exactly is understood by 'British Bolshevism.' What I would say is that the Socialist Labor Party in this country expresses identically what the Bolsheviks are striving to establish in Russia."

"British Bolshevism" Explained

He was next asked as to wherein their aims differed from those of the State and Guild Socialists.

"Here the question is rather one for the national guildsmen, as there would seem to be so many varying groups among them that neither section might accept the other's conception of what national guilds may be. On principle I understand the difference, however, to be primarily one of delegation as against representation. Their method is such that responsibility would fall on the shoulders of representatives, who would endeavor to interpret the common wants and desires, whereas we suggest that society should be organized in such a way that those wants and needs should be expressed definitely in the form of instructions to delegates. The latter way is the only truly democratic way; the former would be 'of the people, for the people,' by a few of the people."

The Christian Science Monitor representative then inquired whether it was not the case that Bolshevism or Communism sought to replace the present social, industrial, and capitalist systems through revolutionary methods, by an entirely new regime.

"Yes, that is the case."

"Would you state as concisely as possible the nature of the cooperative commonwealth which Bolshevism would like to set up?"

"The commonwealth we suggest," he replied, "is one wherein the social needs and requirements of every individual within the community would be a social responsibility. The industrial responsibility, in return for this, would be that he or she, if fit and capable, would be under the obligation of rendering some form of social service. The character and the amount of this service would be determined by the individual's suitability in a certain direction, and the social requirements in the same direction. Exceptions to this rule would be made for mutual adjustment. We would thus get the maximum of return with the minimum of effort as the result of particular adaptability, while the industrial choice would to a great extent render the work congenial."

Social Commonwealth Described

"How is it proposed to proceed with the establishing of this commonwealth?" Mr. McManus was then asked.

"This to some extent would be determined by the industrial and geographical character of the country or district. To take the case of the Clyde district, for instance, what we suggest is that in every factory, yard, workshop, or similar area of production, the workers should be so organized that in every department or unit of operation there would be a delegate appointed from amongst their number, a delegate whose qualifications for the appointment would simply be his or her ability to accept and carry out instructions, without regard particularly to either sex or craft. The workers in the said plant would thus have the responsibility of production in the plant, and at the same time would be in a position to determine the conditions under which production could best be carried on. These delegates drawn from each department would form a committee for the plant or workshop, and would be responsible for expressing the desires of the workers. Given this organization, a delegate would then be appointed to a central committee for the district, and in this way would be organized the production resources of the district."

"But, as the prime motive in life is to live, it follows that our organization requires extension to secure this. Our immediate problem is, therefore, to establish machinery capable of finding out the social needs and requirements, and the place where this can be discovered is in the home, at the point of residence. For this purpose the district might be divided geographically into many units, as would insure welders, something,

akin, perhaps, to the present allocation of municipal wards. In each of these wards every man and woman who renders social service would meet together—say once a month, or more or less frequently, as circumstances dictated—to discuss the needs and requirements of the ward. Each ward would have a delegate who would sit on the central committee already referred to. Hence we could get a district committee composed of delegates, one from each plant of production and transport, and one from each ward. The ward delegates would register the social requirements of the district, and the plant delegates would register the sources of supply. Distribution would be attended to by the transport delegates, so that the local council would thus attend to the wants of the district. Delegates from each local council would be appointed to a national council, which would operate in a manner similar to the district council, but on a national scale, arranging distribution and interchange of supply."

"Are workers and soldiers' councils," he was next asked, "intermediary machinery in the process you have just described, and what exactly is meant by these councils?"

"Believing as we do that all wars are primarily wars of conquest, the establishing of a system such as we suggest, internationally, would abolish armies by doing away with the desire for conquest. Capitalist nations retain armies to protect capitalism, and so are forcing the Bolsheviks also to retain armies, because they will not be allowed to establish a Socialist system. Such a system can ultimately exist only on its own merits, and we are prepared to apply this test to socialism. But socialism must first be allowed a trial, and this trial we are prepared to fight for if need be. Armies as a necessity of militarism are not compatible with the freedom we postulate."

Parliamentary Representation Sought

"In seeking representation in Parliament, as was done in three instances at the last election, are not the members of this movement," it was asked, "recognizing the methods of democratic government as at present existing in this country?"

"No, this does not follow. Social systems change as a result often of intense ferment, invariably born of the failure of an existing system to minister to the ever-developing needs and requirements of the people. At first the ferment expresses itself in a series of revolts. These are dealt with partly by concessions and partly by repression. The unsatisfied demands become the nucleus of another revolt at a later period; hence in a society not based on equity there must always be a simmering ferment. The social demands continue to grow out of all proportion to the particular system's capacity for fulfillment, until a point is reached when the old machinery is found to be inadequate and indeed obsolete—and then a revolution is necessary. These come about through social laws latent in social relationships, and are not the creation of sinister propagandists."

"Comizant of this, which is born of experience, all systems allow channels for the ventilation of grievances in the attempt to ascertain the popular will. Of such a character is the parliamentary machine of this country. So long as the popular will and demand is moderate and calls simply for the adjustment of effects, but without interference with fundamental causes, the parliamentary machine can operate. The closer, however, the demand approaches to fundamental causes and hence to the structure of the system, the less can the machine itself operate, because in itself the machine is a product of the structure, with its very existence dependent upon the continuance of the structure. It has only one alternative, that of choking off the popular demand; and this procedure allows of only one outcome—revolution. The fundamental cause of the multitude of social grievances existing today is the wages system. The alteration of this presupposes a revolution. Participation in parliamentarianism by those of us who believe in revolution is not essential for our purpose; but, as it is used today for the registration and ventilation of popular grievances, we enter its realm as a challenge to all others with our program. As a consequence it serves us in an educational and agitational way. It was on this line that we contested the last election. We believe the Parliament of the future will be the National Council of Workers' Committees."

Aims at Wage System

Asked what, in his opinion, were the prospects of the movement, Mr. McManus said:

"The prospects are very favorable, as the movement is based on the overthrow of the wages system. The economic character of this slave system is antagonistic to the ethical standards of modern civilization; hence our success is ultimately assured."

On being questioned as to how he considered the movement was progressing among the workers on the Clyde, Mr. McManus replied: "The progress which has been made on the Clyde is remarkable. This might even be gathered from the results of the last election, which was in itself not the best barometer, and which was certainly not conducted in circumstances calculated to obtain the opinion of popular factions on the great questions most nearly concerning them. Otherwise, how are we to explain the discontent prevalent all over the Clyde upon the subject of 'working conditions' immediately after a Coalition victory? The Clyde is Socialist or Bolshevik, as will be found out when the workers themselves determine the issue and refuse to allow others to prepare it for them."

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A Roosevelt Memorial Association has been formed here, with permanent officers and committees, to carry on the work of erecting a suitable memorial for Theodore Roosevelt in Chicago.

SOUTH AFRICA IN
WAR TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

A recent stay in South Africa has provided much food for thought and leaves the conviction that we here do not in any way comprehend the interesting state of affairs there; it would be as well if we did, for in the intimate conferences that must now take place after the war it is essential that we should have due grasp of the factors. Further, The Union of South Africa promises to be one of our best customers if we will only study the market.

The Union was created out of the colonies owned by Great Britain before the Boer War, together with the republics she took over. In the old republics there was and is a very strong Dutch element which, thanks to the self-government granted so speedily by England, now has far more power after the creation of the Union than it ever had before. Both languages—the Dutch and the English—are given equal standing, and from this arises one of the most interesting problems in the country, for it is due to this provision that there exists in the country two very distinct streams of political thought and life.

There is no need to attempt to follow the very difficult path of South African politics, but it is worth while to note how the section which uses the Dutch medium has gradually found itself in absolute opposition to the other parties. The Nationalist Party very steadily opposes the government and has hampered it to such an extent that it has laid itself open to the charge of being pro-Germans. General Hertzog, one of the best educated men in South Africa, is at the head of this party. He was for a time a member of the Cabinet under General Botha, who fought against the British during the Boer War.

When self-government was given to South Africa by the home government, General Botha became leader of the first Union Cabinet and has held this position ever since. It has been a most difficult one, for, since he is a Dutchman, his own countrymen look on him with a certain amount of distrust, and the English section keep a sharp lookout for fear their interests should suffer. He has kept the government together with the greatest tact and skill and suppressed a rebellion that broke out during the early days of the war, when the Nationalist section, enticed by German promises, tried to restore the old republics. This "armed protest" against the entry of South Africa into the war was the line of opposition taken to embarrass the government. Order was speedily restored by Botha, but the rising cost the country \$10,000,000, and all operations against the Germans who had invaded the Union were held up for the time being.

It was interesting to note how largely the American motors altered the tactics adopted by the rebels—fight and run. General Botha wore down the horses of those in flight by using constant relays of cars, and surrender soon followed. Today funds are being raised to assist "our brethren who went into armed protest." This in itself is indicative of the political middle.

Early in May of last year, General Hertzog stated at Stellenbosch: "It has been said that I have spoken of the flag of a future republic. Well, whether I shall ever see that I doubt very much; I am afraid I am not young enough." This was a public speech, and perhaps gives some indication of the state of the political life of the country at a time when there should be an absolutely united front. In marked contrast to this stands the attitude of General Smuts, another Dutchman, who performed such good work in German South West Africa and in German East Africa prior to his departure for England, where he was called to the War Council. With General Botha he captured the whole of the South West colony and left the Germans penned in a small area in East Africa.

It would be unfair to the Dutch to say they have not supported the war; they have, for a glance at the casualty lists proves this, but the malcontents far away across the veld, out of touch with life and thought, have refused to allow the government to put those who are fighting in Flanders on the same footing financially as those who are serving in South Africa. By thus expressing itself, this lack of national unity has impressed itself deeply on the thought of the nation.

To the north lies a territory solid for the war and in its support of the British Empire—Rhodesia, a monument to the far sightedness of one man, Cecil Rhodes; it is not part of the Union and will refuse to be incorporated while political life to the south is as confused as it is.

Throughout the country are thousands of natives, chiefly Bantus; these have rallied round the flag that protects them in a most wonderful manner. It will not be easy to forget the sight of some thousands of these fine fellows marching in line to the docks for embarkation for Flanders, where they are to do manual work behind the lines. They were set up with drill slacks and thick woolen shirts for uniforms; nothing else; hence their fine bearing and build could be well seen as they passed file after file. They volunteered in their thousands and when it is remembered that they will seldom leave their kraals for more than three or four months at a time their action can be better appreciated; moreover, they hate the "big water."

Mr. Roosevelt, in his Fourth of July

YARMOUTH LINE

Resumption of Passenger and Freight Service STEAMSHIP "NORTH LAND"

Beginning Tuesday, March 4, FOR YARMOUTH
By General Wharf, Boston
Tues. and Fri. at 1 P. M.

All Information—Tel. Traffic Dept., Fort Hill 4200, or Raymond & Whitehead, Tel. Beach 5994, or American Express Co., Main 5599.

speech, stated that every paper published in the country should, if in a foreign language, have side by side an exact English translation. The necessity for this is seen in South Africa where "De Burger" printed in Dutch is generally distrusted by the English section for it represents the Nationalist Party and is hostile in tone to the government; many of the charges brought against it are not supported by fact but were it printed in both languages as are all government publications it would be better for the country.

It will be very interesting to follow the politics of the country after the war for men after the stamp of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick are preparing land for immigrants who when they come must influence life and thought to a considerable degree for hitherto the Dutch have set their faces against immigration for fear they themselves would become a minority.

Finally it would be well for America could she realize what a vast market awaits her there, a market the Japanese are very rapidly getting for themselves. There is great need for a closer study of the Union for it offers the very greatest possibilities for after-war commercial expansion; it is a go-ahead, progressive community at present hampered by political difficulties which will soon vanish.

FUTURE DOINGS OF
FRENCH ACADEMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—The last "séance" of the Académie Française was presided over by M. Pierre de la Gorge, assisted by Marshal Joffre as Chancellor. Several important decisions were taken, amongst them the dates of the reception of the recently elected Academicians, such as M. Louis Barthou, who, like his "receiver," M. Dornay, is famous for his erudition and wit.

There will follow in due order, on Thursdays, the dates of which have not yet been fixed, the receptions of M. René Boissieu, whom M. Henri de Regnier will welcome under the gloriolous epaulettes of the Institute, whilst Monsignor Baudrillard will be received by M. Marcel Prost. Later still, Vicomte François de Curel, the author of "La Nouvelle Idole," and so many other personal works, will be welcomed by M. Emile Bouteux, whilst M. Frédéric Masson, the famous historian of the Napoleonic period, will receive M. Jules Cambon.

But the two most eventful receptions of 1919—which will rank with that of Marshal Joffre amongst the red-letter days of the time-honored Académie Française, will be the receptions of M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch, whom President Poincaré himself will welcome into the precincts of the Institute of France.

The Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres—one of the five branches of the Académie Française, approved by the President of the Republic, has rendered a public homage to Belgium, by naming M. Henri Perenne, Professor at Ghent, as titular member in the place of Moellendorf, a German, who was expelled from the Academy after the famous manifestation of the 93 intellectuals which he signed.

No one is better fitted to receive this honor than is M. Perenne. He remained in occupied Belgium during the whole of the war, and refused to belong to the "Flemish University" created by the Germans, thus incurring the displeasure of the enemy. He was consequently interned in 1916, and was moved from camp to camp, undergoing a thousand hardships, until the definite liberation of Belgium. The high appreciation expressed personally by M. Poincaré as to the decision taken by the Académie, is symbolical of the eternal gratitude and friendship uniting France to Belgium.

SOUTH DAKOTA DAIRY PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MITCHELL, South Dakota.—The value of South Dakota dairy products in 1918 amounted to \$24,753,000, an increase of \$3,687,700 over 1917. The 1918 production was more than 34 per cent greater than that of 1913.

MIDDLE TEMPLE
AND ITS STORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

When Mr. John W. Davis, the new United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, "came up" to the bench in the wonderful old hall of the Middle Temple in London, the other day, upon his election as an honorary Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, he received the highest honor that honorable society could confer upon him. Fourteen years before, a similar honor was conferred upon another eminent American, in the person of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, but that was the first time in the long history of the society that a non-British subject had been accorded a place on the governing body of the Inn. And, indeed, the Temple has a long history, a story stretching back well-nigh a thousand years to the days when the "highest plus purpose" of Christendom was expressed in the wars against the infidel, and the cross of the crusader was for the effectual wiping out of all misdeeds.

It was, indeed, almost exactly nine hundred years ago that Baldwin, the first Latin King of Jerusalem, founded the order of Knights Templars to protect Christian pilgrims on their road to Jerusalem, and in 1128, Hugh de Payens, the first master of the order, came to England, acquired some land without the bars of the City of London on the South Side of Holborn, and there made a home for himself and his followers. In the early days of the order, its members were acted by great purposes. They took upon themselves many solemn vows, not the least important of which was poverty; whilst the rule of the order was severe and ascetic. Like so many other orders, however, the Templars quickly fell from grace, at any rate in the matter of poverty, and before very long the English branch had moved from its restricted quarters hard by Holborn, and had established itself on the present spacious lands of the Temple stretching from Fleet Street to the river and from Essex Street to Temple Avenue.

The history of the Templars is, of course, the history of the crusades. They figured prominently in all of them, and were the backbone of every crusading army. Thus they helped Richard Coeur de Lion to win the great victory of Ascul in 1191, and from him they purchased the island of Cyprus. So they grew in wealth and power and in arrogance; fell away from their original aims and purposes and were finally abolished in the year 1312. That was in the reign of Edward I, and after many vicissitudes the buildings and lands of the Temple were ultimately let at their special request "to the students and professors of Common Law." So did the Temple embark on its long career as one of the four great "Inns of Court" and thence onward it is bound up in a curious intimacy with the history of London.

Strangely enough, however, in spite of its reputation as a home of great lawyers, the Temple derives its chief fame and is best known the world over as the one-time residence of three literary giants, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith and Charles Lamb. Dr. Johnson came here from Gray's Inn in 1760, and it was here that the ubiquitous Boszzy began that intimacy which was later to bear such unique fruit. Indeed one of those priceless glimpses of the "much enduring man" with which the "Life" abounds is gained at the Temple. "It must be confessed," writes Boswell, "that his apartments, furniture and morning dress were sufficiently uncouth. His brown suit of clothes looked very rusty; he had on a little shrivelled unpowdered wig, which was too small for his head, his shirt neck and the knees of his breeches were loose, his black worsted stockings ill drawn up and he had a pair of unbleached shoes by way of slippers." Goldsmith came a few years later, taking rooms on the then library staircase of the Temple, and

Charles Lamb, who spent his early childhood within its precincts, came back there, of course, many years later. To be exact it was in 1809 and it is to Charles Lamb in his "Essays of Elia" that one owes that intimate view of the Temple just a hundred years, so much the same, and yet so greatly different to what it is today. "I have two rooms," says Lamb in a letter to Coleridge, "on the third floor, and five rooms above, with an inner staircase to myself and all new painted for £30 a year. . . . Hare Court's trees come in at the window so that it is like living in a garden."

But there are a great host of other lights, lesser only by comparison in the political, legal and literary world. Horne Tooke, Dunning and Kenyon, Blackstone, Edmund Burke and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, all were Temple men. And toward evening it was the custom to promenade in the Temple gardens, "cocked hats and ruffles and satin small clothes and silk stockings." All that has vanished, had vanished long before Lamb wrote his "Essays of Elia," and yet the Temple today is still one of the most old-world parts of London, and the famous Hall of the Middle Temple, where Mr. Davis was entertained, is still one of its glories. With its wonderful ceiling and windows of stained glass, it is indeed one of the triumphs of Elizabethan architecture.

TRACING MISSING MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The Inter-departmental Committee on Prisoners of War states it is thought that there may be a certain amount of information in Great Britain which might lead to determining the fate of missing officers and men, and which has not yet been communicated to any of the government departments or organizations interested. It is requested that any reliable information of this kind which has not already been communicated may be sent (except as below mentioned) to the Secretary, War Office, Casualties Branch (Missing Department), Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E. C. 2.

Some of the available information may relate to men who have evaded capture and to whom refuge was given in Belgium, and as special inquiries on this point are being conducted by the Government Committee on the Treatment by the Enemy of British Prisoners of War, information of this special character should be sent to the honorary secretary of that committee, Room 1A, Houses of Parliament, S. W. 1.

IMPORTED LIQUOR CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—An appeal taken against the validity of the Royal Commission appointed by the Provincial Government to inquire into the importation of liquor into British Columbia has been sustained by Chief Justice Hunter of the Supreme Court of the Province. The commission was appointed following the disavowal from office of the Prohibition Commissioner, W. C. Findlay, and his subsequent arrest and conviction for having imported a carload of rye whiskey into British Columbia which was not destined to the government liquor store.

Findlay pleaded guilty and was fined \$1000. The Prohibition Party immediately demanded that the searchlight should be turned on the liquor transactions which made such an importation possible.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 587)

The Workers and the Billboards
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

From the worker's point of view there is one argument in favor of billboards:

1. The use of billboards creates work for the workers.

From the worker's point of view there are many arguments against billboards:

1. Billboards add to the expense of commodities which the workers need.

(a) By increasing the cost of marketing the articles so advertised.

(b) By permitting those who do not advertise to charge more and still compete with the users of billboards.

2. Billboards keep land out of use, which injures workers.

(a) By preventing building which would give 50 to 1000 times as much work as do the boards.

(b) By creating scarcity of homes thus forcing higher rents and poorer accommodations.

(c) By forcing more taxes from fewer homes, thus increasing rents.

3. Billboards injure living conditions.

(a) Billboards shut out light, air and view from many homes.

(b) Billboards destroy the values of the only outdoor opportunity of workers, around parks, playgrounds, etc., while the well-to-do have large estates free from the nuisance.

4. Billboards, wherever placed, destroy the value of neighboring homes. This hits the worker harder than anyone else.

5. The more workers are engaged in billboard occupations the fewer there are producing needed things, thus greatly increasing the cost of necessities.

6. It injures the worker when the community taxes itself for improvements and then sanctions the destruction of the improvements through billboards.

7. Billboards help the few, who are not the workers, and injure the many, most of whom are workers.

There is only one effective way of destroying the improper use of billboards, from whatever point of view the nuisance. The Legislature has the power to give relief. Let the people see to it that legislators know what the people want.

(Signed) EDWARD T. HARTMAN.
Boston, Massachusetts, Feb. 11, 1919.

TRANSPORTING CANADA'S TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Recently Mayor Hawkins of this city communicated with Sir Robert Borden on the question of the withdrawal of the big steamers, such as the Olympic and Aquitania, from the service of transporting Canadian troops across the Atlantic. The following reply has been received by way of cable from Sir Robert Borden: "Am advised that transportation of Canadian troops by smaller ships insures greater dispatch in entraining troops for disposal centers and prevents congestion and confusion. The action alluded to was based on this consideration."

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Cream Churned and Cream Flavored

NO wonder Wilson's Certified Oleomargarine looks and tastes so good. The large percentage of pure cream churned with it produces the natural, fresh, appetizing flavor!

Only the choicest ingredients are used. The purity of the product is guaranteed.

Wilson's Certified Oleomargarine adds a delicious taste to bread, waffles and griddle cakes.

Serve it on your table with absolute assurance that it is as pure and wholesome as it tastes. Use it for cooking and baking as well.

In one, two or three-pound cartons. Don't forget to order Wilson's Certified Oleomargarine with your groceries. Try one pound—if you don't like it—if you don't say the taste, quality and flavor is real goodness—the money-back guarantee protects you.

Two marks **WILSON & CO.** your guarantee
CHICAGO

The Wilson Label Protects Your Table

Bonbons
are ready again

Delicate, creamy—as delicious as ever. Although they had to stop making bonbons for many months during the sugar shortage, the Huyler's candy-makers did not lose their superior cunning. Now, once more, every Huyler agency and store is offering regularly the before-the-war assortments.

Ask again for your favorite

Huyler's
67 Stores—Agencies
almost everywhere
In Canada—many agencies; factory and store in Toronto

SECOND DAY OF THE
LOWELL CENTENARYFeature of Observances Is Public
Banquet at Which John Gals-
worthy and Other British Men
of Letters Give AddressesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The second day of the celebration of the centenary of James Russell Lowell, American man of letters and Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was marked by a public banquet held under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Letters at which many British men of letters were among the guests. Elihu Root, who presided, opening the ceremony with a toast to President Wilson and to King George of England, began his own remarks by mentioning the league of nations of American Indians which the English voyager, Henry Hudson, found when he sailed the Half-Moon into a harbor of the United States. Speaking of the close ties which bound these various clans together, he welcomed in the name of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the clans of its brother men of letters from England, Canada, and Australia, expressing the "cheerful confidence that the ties of brotherhood in literature and common sympathy in ideals may bind more closely together the several nations whose sons we are."

John Galsworthy's Speech

The feature of the evening was an address by John Galsworthy, the English writer, who spoke at length on the greatness of the English language and the debt that was owing to James Russell Lowell and others like him for their realization and exemplification of this fact. Mr. Galsworthy's speech reads as follows:

Mr. President, I do not think I can even try to express my sense of the honor done me, and the embarrassment I feel standing here, innocent of the higher culture, and so poor a representative of my country's literature—at this august occasion.

We celebrate tonight the memory of a great man of letters. What strikes me most about that glorious group of New England writers—Emerson and Longfellow, Hawthorne, Whitier, Thoreau, Motley, Holmes, and Lowell—is a certain measure and magnanimity. They were rare men and fine writers, of a temper simple and unafraid.

I confess to thinking more of James Russell Lowell as a critic and master of prose than as a poet. His single-hearted enthusiasm for letters had a glowing quality which made it a guiding star for the frail bark of culture. His humor, breadth of view, sarcasm, and the all-round character of his activities have hardly, I think, been equaled in your country. Not so great a thinker or poet as Emerson, not so creative as Hawthorne, so original in philosophy and life as Thoreau, so racy and quaint as Holmes, he ran the gamut of those qualities as none of the others did; and as critic and evaluator of literature surpassed them all.

The Two Sides of Lowell

But I cannot hope to add anything of value to your estimate and praise of Lowell—critic, humorist, poet, editor, reformer, man of letters, man of affairs. I may, perhaps, be permitted, however, to remind you of two sayings of his: "I am never lifted up to any peak of vision; but that when I look down in hope to see some valley of the beautiful mountains I behold nothing but blackened ruins, and the moans of the down-trodden world over." Then it seems as if my heart would break in pouring out one glorious song that should be the gospel of reform, full of consolation and strength to the oppressed—that way my madness lies." That was one side of the youthful Lowell, the generous fighter of wrongs, the man, and this other saying: "The English-speaking nations should build a monument to the misguided enthusiasts of the plains of Shinar, for as the mixture of many bloods seems to have made them the most vigorous of modern races, so has the mingling of diverse speeches given them a language which is perhaps the noblest vehicle of poetic thought that ever existed." That was the other side of Lowell, the enthusiast for letters; and that the feeling he had about our language.

I am wondering, indeed, Mr. President, what those men who in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries were welding the English language would think if they could visit this hall tonight, if suddenly we saw them sitting here among us in their monkish dress, their homespun, or their bright armor, having come from a greater land than America—the land of the far shades. What expression would we see on the dim faces of these as they took in the marvelous fact that the instrument of speech they forged in the cottages, courts, monasteries, and castles of their little misty island had become the living speech of half the world, and the second tongue for all the nations of the other half? For even so it is now—this English language which they made, and Shakespeare crowned, which you speak and we speak, and men speak under the Southern Cross, and unto the Arctic Seas!

Community of Language

I do not think, Mr. President, that you Americans and we English are any longer strikingly alike in physical type or general characteristics, no more than I think there is much resemblance between yourselves and the Australians. Our link is now but community of language—and the identity which this connotes:

Perfect language—and ours and yours had come to flower before white men began to seek these shores—is so

much more than a medium through which to exchange material commodities; it is the cement of the spirit, mortar linking the bricks of our thoughts into a single structure of ideals and laws, painted and carved with the rarities of our fancy, the manifold forms of beauty and truth. Perhaps the very greatest result of the grim years we have just been passing through is the promotion of our common tongue to the position of the universal language. The importance of the English-speaking peoples is now such that the educated man in every country will perform, as it were, acquire a knowledge of our speech. The second-language problem, in my judgment, has been solved. Numbers, and geographical and political accident, have decided a question which, I think, will never seriously be reopened, unless madness descends on us, and we speakers of English fight among ourselves. That fate I, at least, cannot see haunting the future.

A National Literature

Lowell says in one of his earlier writings: "We are the furthest from wishing to see what many are so ardently praying for, namely, a national literature; for the same mighty lure of the human heart answers the touch of the master in all ages and in every clime, and any literature in so far as it is national is diseased in so much as it appeals to some climatic peculiarity rather than to universal nature." That is very true, but good fortune has now made of our English speech the medium of internationality.

Henceforth you and we are the inhabitants and guardians of a great spirit-city, to which the whole world will make pilgrimage. They will make that pilgrimage primarily because our city is a market place. It will be for us to see that they who come to trade remain to worship.

Mr. President, what is it we seek in this motley of our lives, to what end do we ply the multifarious traffic of civilization? Is it that we may become rich and satisfy a material caprice ever growing with the opportunity of satisfaction? Is it that we may, of set and conscious purpose, always be getting the better of one another? Is it even, that of no sort of conscious purpose we may pound the roads of life at top speed, and blindly use up our little energies? I cannot think so. Surely, in dim sort we are trying to realize human happiness, trying to reach a far-off goal of health and kindness and beauty; trying to live so that those qualities which make us human beings—the sense of proportion, the feeling for beauty, pity, and the sense of humor—should be ever more exalted above the habits and passions that we share with the tiger, the ostrich, and the ape.

The Real Goal

And so I would ask what will become of all our reconstruction in these days if it be informed and guided solely by the spirit of the market place? Do trade, material prosperity and the abundance of creature comforts guarantee that we advance toward our real goal? Material comfort in abundance is no bad thing; I confess to a considerable regard for it. But for true progress it is but a flimsy comfort. I can well see the wreckage from the world-storm completely cleared away, the fields of life plowed and yet no what grown there which can feed the spirit of man and help its stature.

Let us suffer such a disillusion as that, what powers and influence can we exert? There is one at least: the proper and exalted use of this great and splendid instrument, our common language. Speech is action; words are deeds, in a sophisticated world; we cannot watch our winged words too closely. Let us at least make our language the instrument of truth; prune it of lies and extravagance, of perversions and all the calculated battery of partisanship; train ourselves to such sobriety of speech, and penmanship, that we come to be trusted at home and abroad; so making our language the medium of honesty and fair play, that meanness, violence and sentimentality and self-seeking become strangers in our lands. Great and evil is the power of the lie, of the violent saying, and the calculated appeal to base or dangerous motive; let us then, make them fugitives among us, outcasts from our speech.

National Propaganda

I have often thought during these past years what an ironical eye providence must have been turning on national propaganda—on all the disingenuous which has been issued to order, and all those miles of patriotic writings dutifully produced in each country, to prove to other countries that they are its inferiors. A very little wind will blow those ephemeral sheets into the limbo of thin air. Already they are decomposing, soon they will be dust. Mr. President, to my way of thinking there are only two forms of national propaganda, two sorts of evidence of a country's worth, which defy the cross-examinations of time: the first and most important is the rectitude and magnanimity of a country's conduct; its determination not to take advantage of the weakness of other countries, not to tolerate tyranny within its own borders; and the other lasting form of propaganda is the work of the thinker and the artist, of men whose unbidden, unfettered hearts are set on the expression of truth and beauty as best they can perceive them. Such propaganda the old Greeks left behind them, to the imperishable glory of their land. By such propaganda Marcus Aurelius, Plutarch, Dante, St. Francis, Cervantes, Spinoza, Montaigne, Racine, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Goethe, Kant, Turgenyev, Tolstoy, Emerson, Lowell—a thousand and one more, have exalted their countries in the sight of all, and advanced the stature of mankind.

Speech and Action

You may have noticed in life, Mr. President, that when we assure others of our virtue and the extreme rectitude of our conduct, we make on them but

a sorry impression. If, on the other hand, we chance to perform some just act or kindness, of which they hear, or to produce a beautiful work which they can see, we become exalted in their estimation, though we did not seek to be. And so it is with countries. They may proclaim their powers from the housetop—they will but convince the wind; but let their acts be just, their temper humane, the speech and writings of their peoples sober, the work of their thinkers and their artists beautiful—and those countries shall be sought after and esteemed.

We, who possess in common the English language—"the best result of the confusion of tongues," Lowell calls it—that most superb instrument for the making of word-music, for the telling of the truth, and the expression of the imagination, may well remember this: That in the use we make of it, in the breadth, justice and humanity of our thoughts, the vigor, restraint, clarity, and beauty of the setting we give to them, we have our greatest chance to make our countries lovely and beloved, to further the happiness of mankind, and to keep immortal the priceless comradeship between us.

Brander Matthews' Speech

Speaking of Lowell as an American, Brander Matthews, the American author, said: "Lowell's Americanism was uncompromising; but it was partly because he knew himself to be a direct descendant of the Elizabethans that he was able to make himself at home with the Victorians. All the years he was in England he kept his flag flying at the masthead, though he might on occasion dip it in the courtesy of a salute. At a dinner given to him by the Incorporated Society of Authors, he made one of the most felicitous of his speeches. I recall the smile with which he said he had often been told that we Americans looked only on our own side of a question and that we were likely to think that we were always in the right. Then he added, 'This certainly induces a peace of mind and imperturbability of temper. I am sure I don't know where we got it. Do you?'"

"Possibly one or another of his hearers might have thought this an illustration of a certain condescension in a foreigner, were it not that the British never thought of Lowell as a foreigner. Nor did he so regard himself. He knew that we Americans were the children of chances, the subjects of King Shakespeare, the co-heirs of Milton and Dryden. We might be separated by the salt, unplumbed, estranging sea, we might be divided by allegiance to a different fatherland, but we were forever united by our mother tongue."

Celebration in Cambridge

Lowell Centenary to Be Observed by the Historical Society

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The centenary of James Russell Lowell will be observed here on Saturday by the Cambridge Historical Society. One of the features of the celebration will be "Elmwood," the home of the poet in this city, which will be open in the afternoon to visitors. The Cambridge Historical Society has arranged for the exhibition of first manuscripts and valuable relics of Lowell's life, which is to be shown in the Widener Library at Harvard University.

Lowell night exercises will be held in Sanders Theater, Radcliffe College, where the principal address will be delivered by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard. The program will consist of an introductory address by William Roscoe Thayer, president of the society and chairman of the committee, a reading of selections from Lowell by Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, an original poem by Percy McKaye and an address by Prof. W. B. Perry.

The Cambridge Historical Society, in connection with the celebration, has offered three prizes for the best essays on James Russell Lowell as a patriotic citizen. The competition is limited to pupils 15 years old or more in the schools of Cambridge.

FREDERICK STOCK
TO CONDUCT AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Frederick A. Stock, former leader of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, is to resume his post on Feb. 28, according to a statement made public here by F. J. Wessels, business manager of the organization. Mr. Stock resigned last August when charges of disloyalty were made against certain members of the orchestra. Mr. Stock was not a citizen of the United States and on that account resigned his position.

Mr. Stock has made final application for citizenship, and there is no reason, according to Mr. Wessels' statement, why he should not resume his duties. Eric De Lamar, who has been conducting the orchestra since Mr. Stock left, is to remain with the organization as assistant conductor.

VIRGINIA DEBT
SETTLEMENT VOTED

CHARLESTON, West Virginia.—The House of Delegates of the Legislature on Thursday adopted a resolution, which already had passed the Senate, providing for settlement of the Virginia debt on the basis proposed by Randolph R. Harrison of the Virginia Debt Commission.

West Virginia will pay Virginia \$1,000,000 in cash and \$13,400,000 in 3½ per cent bonds, less \$1,000,000 in bonds to be held in the West Virginia treasury against certain certificates of indebtedness which have been lost and never were delivered by Virginia.

VICTOR L. BERGER
GIVEN 20 YEARSCongressman-Elect From Wis-
consin and His Four Socialist
Co-Defendants to Serve Sen-
tences in Ft. LeavenworthSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Victor L. Berger, Congressman-elect from Wisconsin, and his four Socialist co-defendants, convicted of conspiracy in violation of the Espionage Act, were sentenced to 20 years in the federal prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, by Judge K. M. Landis in the Federal Court here on Thursday. Appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was immediately taken by the defendants, Judge Landis having overruled a motion for a new trial.

Judge Landis refused to issue a writ of superseas for the defendants. A stay of legal procedure was granted, however, by Judge Samuel A. Schuler of the Circuit Court, on condition that the defendants promise to refrain from further violations while at large. Counsel for the defendants assured Judge Aischuler that the defendants would agree to this stipulation, and bail was then fixed at \$25,000 for each defendant.

The co-defendants of Victor Berger are Adolph Germer, secretary of the National Socialist Party, also former business manager of The American Socialist, published here; J. Louis Engdahl, former editor of The American Socialist; Irwin St. John Tucker, who was circulation manager of The American Socialist and a prominent Socialist agitator; and William F. Kruse, national secretary of the Young Peoples Socialist League.

Judge Landis, in sentencing the defendants, said that the speeches and printed matter in various publications issued by Victor L. Berger and his co-defendants, as reviewed by the court, showed a consistent, persistent, campaign to obstruct recruiting and to hinder the efforts of this country in winning the war. No single word or act by any of the defendants indicated that any had done anything to help their country win the war, he said. If the campaign carried on by them was not to hinder recruiting and cause mutiny in the army and navy, the whole campaign was purposeless and useless. What the defendants had said in court before being sentenced on Thursday, he said, also indicated such an attitude.

The defendants in making their statements before Judge Landis, before sentence was pronounced, posed as martyrs to the cause of socialism. Berger, Germer, and Engdahl had typewritten statements, which they read.

Scott Nearing Acquitted

At Same Time American Socialist
Society Is Found Guilty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Scott Nearing, on trial charged with attempting to obstruct the Selective Service Act by the writing of books and pamphlets which were said to be seditious, was acquitted by the jury in the United States District Court. At the same time a verdict of guilty was brought against the American Socialist Society, which was jointly indicted with Mr. Nearing by the grand jury, as publishers of "The Great Madness," the pamphlet on which the indictment was based.

It is said that the maximum fine for which the society is liable is \$10,000. Seymour Stedman, counsel for the defense, filed a motion for a new trial, and Judge Mayer named March 3 as a date to argue the setting aside of the verdict against the American Socialist Society.

Mr. Nearing, formerly a professor in the University of Pennsylvania and also in the University of Toledo, is now a professor in the Rand School of Social Science. Much surprise was manifested that while he was acquitted the publishers of his pamphlet should be found guilty. Counsel for the defense tried to show that publication of the pamphlet was merely a commercial transaction, and that it was not read by the officers of the society.

CIVILIAN ADVANCE
IN AERONAUTICS

NEW YORK, New York.—A movement for the wide development of United States civilian aeronautics was announced at the thirteenth annual dinner here of the Aero Club of America. Alan R. Hawley, president of the club, announced that William H. Van-

derbilt had contributed \$10,000 and Charles H. Sabin \$5000 to start the \$250,000 fund being raised by the club for the Roosevelt aerial Arctic expedition, which will be commanded by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, one of Rear Admiral Peary's party on his trip to the North Pole. John Hays Hammond Jr., inventor and radio expert, described three radio appliances which will be used on the polar expedition, which were characterized as "revolutionary" by explorers at the dinner. The club announced awards of its medal of valor to 53 American aviators, 17 French, 5 British, 5 Italian, and 2 Belgian.

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VICTORY FOR THE
DRYS IN CHICAGOState Supreme Court Decides
That the Petition for Local
Option Election, Thrown Out
by Election Board, Was Good

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Illinois State Supreme Court on Thursday decided that the petition of the drys for a local option election in Chicago, which the Chicago election commissioners disregarded a year ago, was good, and that the question, "Shall this city become anti-saloon territory?" should go on the ballot at the April election.

An interesting phase of the Supreme Court's action is that the attorney for the wet interests who argued the illegality of the dry petition, now held sound, is the same attorney who recently advised the distillers that the National Prohibition Amendment was unconstitutional and as counsel for the distillers' organization is now active in reputed preparation to seek referendums in a dozen or so states. This was Levy Mayer of Chicago.

The drys, working under the leadership of the Dry Chicago Federation, which united all the local dry forces, presented to the Board of Election Commissioners last spring the largest dry petition ever handed in by a community. The wetts contested it on the ground that sufficient signatures were invalid to throw it out, and the commissioners followed their argument. The drys carried the case to the courts and were finally upheld by the highest state authority. Whether they will now push for the election, in the short time remaining for a campaign and with national prohibition coming so soon, is to be decided on. Chicago saloons would close on May 1 if the drys won the election.

The Dry Chicago Federation insisted in its legal battle that the reasons for scratching off 47,739 names were insufficient.

LAW REGULATING
AEROPLANES ASKED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Aviation pilots who have served in the war were before the legislative Committee on Roads and Bridges on Thursday and advocated a new law authorizing the Massachusetts Highway Commission to designate and maintain, at convenient points in the State, places where fliers may land. It was stated that several hundred war service pilots will be located in the State when they return from abroad, and it was urged that regulations be made that will encourage them in their desire to develop aviation.



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SENATORS DIVIDED
ON NAVAL PROGRAMContingent Clause Is Opposed by
Messrs. Lodge and Penrose—
Sub-Committee Will Report
Bill as Passed by the House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The fight over the passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill, so bitter on the floor of the United States House of Representatives, is now transferred to the national Senate, where the same questions will be raised by the opponents of the measure and probably the same arguments repeated by the administration forces which succeeded in piloting the bill through the House.

By a vote of three to two, the Subcommittee on Naval Affairs decided on Thursday to report the bill as passed by the House, and containing the contingent clause which aroused opposition and which it was repeatedly charged was put into the bill only to further United States proposals at the Peace Conference. Senators Swanson of Virginia, Pittman of Nevada, and Lewis of Illinois voted in favor of reporting the bill, while Senators Lodge and Penrose voted against it, basing their objection on the contingent clause, which, they asserted, did not provide for a larger navy, but gave President Wilson discretionary powers to cancel it or go on with it, as diplomatic exigencies warranted.

After several stormy sessions, administration supporters on the committee failed to convince Senators Lodge and Penrose that the contingent clause, under present circumstances, warranted or essential for a diplomatic victory. They argued that it did not provide for a larger navy, but handed over discretionary powers. Senator Lewis, it is understood, accused Senators Lodge and Penrose of playing politics with the proposed naval program. This charge was denied by the Republican members of the committee. They did not oppose, they declared, an enlarged naval program, as such, but they were opposed to a program which from the beginning, they asserted, was shrouded in mystery and never explained to the entire satisfaction of those who sought more information.

A session of the whole committee is to be called on Saturday to report the bill to the Senate. Debate on the floor will begin immediately, and a demand will be made that the secret cable message from the President be made public. This cable message, which members of the House committee were pledged to keep secret, virtually declared that failure to pass the measure would be "fatal to our undertakings." Chairman Padgett added to the alleged importance of the communication by saying that its publication might lead to "grave international complications." Senator Lodge, it is understood, did not ask that the cable message be given to the committee. The reason probably was that he did not want to be bound by a communication, on which he was pledged to secrecy. Other senators will ask that it be produced.

QUESTION OF EIGHT-
HOUR DAY FOR MINORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts Legislature has reported favorably on resolutions call-

ing upon Congress to enact legislation placing a prohibitive tax on the incomes of manufacturers employing women or minors more than eight hours daily.

John P. Meade, deputy commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries, has petitioned the Legislature for statutes to discourage the illegal employment of minors. He told the Joint Judiciary Committee on Thursday that under the existing Child Labor Law the penalty for such employment is a fine of \$10 to \$50. Under the proposed new legislation the fine would be increased to a minimum of \$50 and a maximum of \$100, with a prison sentence in addition.

INSCRIPTION FOR
LAFAYETTE STATUE

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—The French inscription for the equestrian statue of Lafayette to be erected in Mt. Vernon Square here, written by President Poincaré of France, has been received by Mayor Preston. It was written at the request of the Mayor, who asked that it be in French. A translation of the inscription follows:

"In 1777 Lafayette, crossing the seas with French volunteers, came to bring brotherly help to the American people, who were fighting for their national liberty."

"In 1817 France was fighting, in her turn, to defend her life and the liberty of the world. America, who had never forgotten Lafayette, crossed the seas to help France, and the world was saved."

"R. POINCARÉ."

NAVAL BRIBERY FACTS
TO BE MADE PUBLIC

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—All facts bearing on bribery cases in the third naval district at New York, with the names of the men charged with giving and accepting bribes, will be made public, the Secretary of the Navy announces, as soon as there is no danger of closing up sources of information to the investigators. Lieut. Benjamin Davis of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, attached to the Medical Corps, and Ensign Paul Beck of New York, both of the naval reserve force, are under arrest in New York. Approval of the three-year sentence imposed by court-martial on Davis is being held up here, pending further investigation.

FINANCIAL SECTION
OF LEAGUE PROPOSED

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, has a statement before the budget and fiscal legislation commissions outlining the government's financial policy.

The scheme provides for a financial section of the League of Nations to be formed, and an inter-allied entente financial policy to be practiced; prosecution of state defaulters; opposition to all unproductive expenditure, and continuation of appeals for credit, progressively lowering the rate of interest meanwhile.

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I. W. W. AT PATERSON CAUSE DISORDER

Agitators at Mills Are Arrested for Picketing—Strikers at Passaic, New Jersey, Said Virtually to Control Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—While the Paterson (New Jersey) strike is apparently ended and the workers have gone back to their tasks, the I. W. W. delegates are said to be still making efforts to cause disorder, and several alleged agitators of their number have been arrested for picketing. These were later released, upon their promise to return to work with the others. In Passaic, New Jersey, the wool and cotton workers who are still on strike are becoming restless because of the refusal of the manufacturers to meet with them for a discussion of their grievances. This refusal is believed to be based upon the workmen's demand for recognition of a union recently formed in Passaic which, consisting of some 10,000 members, is considered to be almost strong enough to force a closed shop, a thing which the manufacturers oppose. A representative of the Department of Labor is in Passaic, and after attending a meeting of strikers and citizens who were representing the Mayor, called attention to the fact that as 10,000 of the 12,000 strikers formed this union, it did not much matter whether or not it was recognized, for they had control of the situation. This new union declared that it was not affiliated with any other labor body, and that it would insist upon shorter hours, increased wages, and appointment of shop committees, as well as upon recognition by the manufacturers. The chairman of the strike committee is quoted as saying that he would welcome mediation by the national War Labor Board, and that, if the strike is not settled within a week, he fears that he cannot hold his men in check, as most of them are natives of other countries and do not understand the steps that are being taken toward a settlement. A few arrests of strikers for disorderly conduct have been made.

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, says that 7,000 children's dress workers have struck, completely tying up that industry.

The Merchants Association, which recently published a letter from one of its members complaining of lawlessness on the part of strikers or their pickets, has received a similar complaint from another member, who says that while his firm has no differences with its employees, strikers have caused their workers so much annoyance that they have been obliged to resort to the courts for protection. The letter urges a heavy fine for such strikers.

Situation in Lawrence

Six Thousand Strikers March Over Common and Create Disturbance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Six thousand strikers returning from Lexington Hall, the headquarters of the strikers, on Thursday, marched through one of the main streets of the city and over the Common, causing some little disturbance by overturning benches and by other similar proceedings. When they reached the Italian district the police attempted to break the line and a number of stones were thrown by the strikers. One shot also was fired. Nine arrests were made.

The electrical workers voted not to go out on strike on Thursday. These men are the electricians in the mills, and although not numerous their action is significant seeing that they wield considerable power because of the essential nature of work they are engaged in.

A new method of publicity is being attempted by the strikers who have had a representative visit the proprietors and managers of stores and theaters with the statement that the strikers desired that the managers and proprietors demand more publicity to the strikers' demands. It has been intimated that a veiled threat of a boycott was behind the desire thus expressed.

An appeal to the mayors of several Eastern Massachusetts cities for continued support of efforts being made to check the textile strike here, was made on Thursday by Richard Ward, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

PRACTICAL WELCOME TO THE 27TH DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A practical welcome that is to be extended to the twenty-seventh division, formerly the seventh regiment, when it arrives next month from France, will take the form of assistance to the returning soldiers in obtaining employment. With this end in view Cecil Lang, the chaplain attached to the U. S. S. Harrisburg, is leaving the United States this week provided with 20,000 registration cards, on which all men who are returning without definite prospects of employment may apply for positions.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, federal director of employment for New York State, in a card sent to Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan informs him of the plan, as follows:

"The United States Employment Service in New York State and all welfare organizations have combined to aid men of your command to obtain employment. The War Department authorizes you to designate men to

prepare transport lists giving name, age, residence, former employer and work desired, by those wishing such assistance. The lists are to be delivered to our representative meeting each transport at Hoboken."

On arrival the cards are to be distributed to the home towns of the registrants, where they will be classified as to the kind of work sought in every case and local employers asked to find positions for the various types of work desired.

ADVANCEMENT OF ALL PUBLIC WORKS URGED

EAST ORANGE, New Jersey—Inasmuch as employment of discharged sailors and soldiers, and the advancement of public improvements is urged by the Secretary of War, the Selective Service Welfare League of East Orange, as a measure of cooperation, has passed a resolution to the effect that it is in favor of proceeding with all public works that have been postponed owing to war conditions.

The message of the Secretary of War reads as follows:

"Reemployment of discharged soldiers, sailors and war workers is one of the most important tasks now before the country. We strongly urge that in sections where surplus labor exists all public improvements be advanced in order to absorb labor. We ask that you use all influence with state, county and municipal authorities to this end. Preliminary steps should be taken immediately in order that necessary authority may be secured in time for operations upon the opening of the construction period."

A statement issued in this connection by the Governor of the State of New Jersey says:

"Public works in both State and municipality which have been held up more or less by embargoes during the war, should now be pushed with all intelligent vigor as one solution of the problem," and continuing,

"Never was there less excuse for narrow, demagogic objection to the spending of public moneys wisely on needed public improvements."

The league publishes a bulletin quarterly, giving the occupations of the soldiers and sailors seeking employment, and the number of each.

VERMONT GOVERNOR VETOES VOTING BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont—Declaring that it undertakes to add to the qualifications of voters for presidential electors prescribed by the constitution (Vermont), and is therefore unconstitutional and beyond the power of the Legislature to enact, Percival W. Clement, Governor of Vermont, in his first official veto, has refused to sign a bill to give women the right to vote for presidential electors.

In his veto, Governor Clement issues a statement as follows: "In the constitution of Vermont, in prescribing the qualifications of voters for candidates to elective offices in the state and national governments, the right to vote is restricted to free men. Since Vermont, the first new State, joined the original 13, that constitution has stood the same. The constitution, in describing the powers of the Legislature, adds this express prohibition: 'They shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, infringe any part of this constitution.' Only an amendment to the constitution can permit of the passing of such a bill."

CIGARETTE-SELLING IN STATE OF TENNESSEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—A vote of 18 to 60 against a bill which was presented to the Tennessee General Assembly legalizing the sale of cigarettes to adults, probably ends the effort to permit the sale of cigarettes in this State.

This is in line with a companion piece of legislation recently passed by both House and Senate prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, cigarette tobacco and cigarette paper to minors. In order to make this law as drastic as possible, the bill stipulates that all merchants who shall be found guilty a second time of selling cigarettes to purchasers under 21 years of age, shall be deprived of their licenses.

While this matter was pending, thousands of telegrams, letters and numerous petitions were sent to the legislators protesting against the sale of tobacco in Tennessee.

MILITARY COURT REVIEWS FORCED

General Ansell, in Letter Read in House of Representatives, Tells of Means Employed to Prevent Alleged Abuses

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Further disclosures of his efforts to change the army court-martial system are made by Brigadier-General Ansell, formerly acting judge advocate-general, in a letter to Representative Barnett of Alabama. General Ansell told of one case in which, in his "desire to serve justice," he had been forced to go to a member of Congress to get him to place before the President the facts in connection with four men sentenced to pay the extreme penalty after they had been "most unfairly tried."

General Ansell declared that a report of a study of British, French, and Italian court-martial systems, filed with the judge advocate-general's office in 1917, had never reached the Secretary of War. He also wrote that a War Department order suspending certain sentences until they could be reviewed in Washington, was "an administrative palliative" described by the judge advocate-general as necessary to prevent a "threatened congressional investigation" of the execution of the 13 Negro soldiers in Texas three months before the records in their cases reached the War Department for review.

Criticism Answered

The letter to Mr. Barnett was in reply to the Alabama member's criticism of army courts-martial a few days ago, in which he had declared General Ansell "had shown that he himself was a party to the crime" and had not done all he should to revise the system. In presenting the letter to the House, Mr. Barnett admitted he had been "too harsh" in his former criticism, and had done an injustice to General Ansell, but added that "General Ansell was not entirely blameless."

General Ansell wrote that his whole course of conduct as acting judge advocate was marked by a desire to liberalize the harsh features of the court-martial, so as to give an accused person the guarantee that guards one in a civil court trial.

After reviewing cases he cited before the Senate committee last week, and telling of his disagreement with General Crowder, and of his being relieved as acting judge advocate-general, General Ansell said:

"Last September, after insistent recommendations, power was established in the acting judge advocate-general in France to make rulings upon matters of administration of military justice in our forces in France, which would control all commanding generals until overruled by the Secretary of War. This is now being opposed by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces, and my own action and propriety in procuring the issue of this order is being subjected to question."

Appeal to President

Pointing out that Mr. Barnett would appreciate the impossibility of his going directly to the President in court-martial cases, the General added:

"On one occasion when four sentences of death were pending in the department for confirmation, and when this office had recommended execution, I went to the head of the office and orally presented to him my views in opposition."

"I then filed with him a memorandum, in which I did my best to show what seemed to me obvious, that those men had been most unfairly tried, had not been tried at all, and ought not to die or suffer any other punishment upon such records. Discovering that these memoranda had not been presented to the Secretary of War, and feeling justified by the fact that I had no other forum in this department, I gave a copy of the memorandum to a distinguished member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and was told by him that he could present the cases to the President himself."

"I was compelled to do this—an act inconsistent with strict military propriety—by the dictates of my own conscience, by my desire to serve justice, and by my sense of duty to God and these unprotected men, that their lives might be spared."

CANADIAN GOODS IN S. AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to the Canadian Trade Commission there

is a big opening for the products of this Dominion in South African markets. At present South African manufacturers but little and there is consequently a great demand for the importation of mining machinery, railway equipment and agricultural implements, as well as for most lines of clothing. The Canadian manufacturer is being encouraged to go after the trade in this far country, especially as the people of South Africa are more inclined to deal with Canada than the United States. The exports to South Africa last year amounted to close on \$10,000,000 while the imports were about \$1,250,000.

RAILROAD POLICY NOT APPROVED

Committee Composed Wholly of Bankers Selected by Investment Association to Oppose It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Another move in organizing the opposition to the United States Government's policy as enunciated by the United States Director-General of Railroads has been consummated by the Investment Bankers Association of America in the formation of a railroad committee composed exclusively of bankers, according to an announcement made here on Thursday by Allen B. Forbes, who is the committee chairman.

"The financial and commercial organizations throughout the United States," says the announcement, "are presenting a united front against the government's continuing its hold on the railroads for the five-year period advocated by Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hines, the present Director-General of Railroads."

Mr. Forbes also states that the committee does not stand committed to any plan, but will take its position against the permanent public ownership or operation of the railroads as inimical to the best interests of the country and will favor their return to private ownership and operation as soon as practicable.

MISSOURI SCHOOL MEASURE ASSAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A determined effort is being made to defeat the proposed Missouri law prohibiting the teaching of any and all languages, save English, in the elementary public, private and parochial schools of the State. The bill recently passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 122 to 8, the votes in opposition being cast by men from the densely populated rural German counties.

The bill is now before the State Senate, and the opponents are making their fight there. The (Roman) Catholic Union of Missouri recently interested itself in the matter, and is now circulating petitions against the measure. The petition circulated says that the bill is "absolutely un-American class legislation, and is a further promotion of the great unrest and dissatisfaction prevailing among the masses."

It attacks the bill on the ground that it would prevent the teaching of religion in the mother tongue, and denounces the measure as "an attack on the parochial schools."

UNITED STATES ARMY OIL NEEDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Fifty million gallons of fuel oil will be required by the army in 1919, according to an estimate furnished to the Senate Commerce Committee by Secretary Baker, in response to a resolution adopted by the committee.

TROOPS IN RUSSIA REPORTED SAFE

Commander in Charge Says Men Are Well Cared For and That Allied Forces Are Capable of Meeting Any Resistance

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Col. George Stewart, commanding the United States troops in northern Russia, cabled the War Department on Thursday that "alarmist reports of the conditions of troops in northern Russia" were not warranted by the facts.

The report is in part as follows: "The alarmist reports of conditions of troops in North Russia, as published in press end of December, are not warranted by facts. Troops have been well taken care of in every way and my officers resent these highly exaggerated reports, feeling that a slur is cast on the regiment and its wonderful record."

"The allied command is capable of taking care of itself against a whole Bolshevik army."

"We are closed in by ice until spring, so mail should not be expected from members of this command except at long and irregular intervals until navigation opens. Numerous cables are being received regarding health and whereabouts of individual soldiers of the command, causing cessation of our limited cable communication and interfering with official business."

"Request this be given to the press, and especially to Detroit and Chicago papers, to allay any unnecessary anxiety."

Conditions at Brest

General Pershing Reports That Recent Reports Are Favorable

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conditions at Brest, France, and the method of handling troops through that camp have "received high praise from all who inspected since the first formative day," General Pershing reported on Thursday to the War Department. The message also said General Pershing himself, General Harbord, his chief of staff, the chief surgeon, and the inspector-general of the American expeditionary forces, had all personally inspected the camp during the last month.

Conditions at the camp have been described as "terrible in published reports and by witnesses before congressional committees."

Tables of hospital rates were included in General Pershing's report. The daily admissions rate per 1,000 men for troops in Brest and vicinity for the first 19 days of February was 1.45. The similar figure for November was 2.11, for December 1.2 and for January 1.63.

"The rate is unusually low," General Pershing said. Corresponding rates for the whole American expeditionary force, not counting men wounded in action, is as follows: For November 2.2, December 2.14, January 2.04.

HEALTH OFFICIAL'S POWER IN SEATTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Cartilage of the authority of the commissioner of health for the city of Seattle is proposed in a resolution to amend the city charter by making a change in the wording of a clause under the Department of Sanitation. This resolution has been passed by the City

Council and will be submitted to the qualified electors of Seattle at the general municipal election to be held on March 4.

The clause in question reads at present: "The commissioner of health shall have supervision and control of all matters appertaining to the health and sanitation affairs of the city, including such hospitals as may be established or maintained by the city. He shall be the executive officer of the Department of Health and Sanitation, and see that all provisions of the charter and ordinances relating to the health and sanitation of the city, and such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, are enforced."

The wording proposed reads as follows: "The commissioner of health shall have such supervision and control of all matters appertaining to the health and sanitation affairs of the city, including such hospitals as may be established and maintained by the city, as may be prescribed by law."

FINES PAID FOR ATTENDING CHURCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Three members of the Baptist church at Murray, Kentucky, have paid fines and the cases of three others have been taken under submission by Judge Phillips in the Calloway County Court as the result of the violation of the so-called influenza ban laid down in Murray by the State Board of Health. The alleged violation grew out of their attendance at church.

George Tidwell and Lee Wicker compromised their cases prior to going to trial and paid fines of \$50 each. George Hieburn was tried by a jury and fined \$10. The cases of Galet McBride, J. B. Holland, and W. H. Jones were taken under submission.

The Rev. H. Boyce Taylor, who was fined \$100 on two occasions for holding church services in defiance of the Board of Health's order, has been given until April 10 in which to settle the fine, with the alternative of going to jail.

AEROPLANE RECORDS BROKEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Unofficial announcement was made, on Thursday, that Lieut. Frank H. Harmon of the Army Flying Corps broke all records between New York and Washington on Wednesday by making the trip in 85 minutes with one of the new La Perre scout planes, built for American air fighters under the direction of a French officer. The little machine carries a 400-horsepower Liberty motor. With a fair breeze, Lieutenant Harmon made an average speed of about 168 miles an hour.

LIQUOR CAUSES SHOOTING AFFAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PITTSBURGH, Massachusetts—Intoxicating liquor is held by the police to have been the primary cause of a shooting affair here on Wednesday in which Rudolph Nelson wounded his wife and killed himself. Investigation showed that the man had been drinking heavily all day.

GERMAN SHIPS TO AID TRANSPORT

Allocation of Eight to United States Will Give Tonnage for Return of All Troops Before Fall, if This Is Possible

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Definite information reached the War Department on Thursday that eight German steamships, including the Imperator, had been allocated to the United States for transporting troops from France. All of these ships, now at Hamburg, have been inspected, and examining boards report they are ready for immediate service. They will provide accommodations for 50,000 to 60,000 additional troops monthly.

Sufficient tonnage is now available or is in sight. It is stated, to return every United States soldier from Europe before the end of summer, if such a policy is decided upon.

Embarkations from overseas up to March 1 will total 400,000, leaving approximately 1,100,000 men in France and Germany. March embarkations are expected to reach a minimum of 200,000, and April at least 225,000. The monthly rate for May, June, July and August is expected to exceed 300,000. The German ships are reported ready to put to sea as soon as the American crews can be assembled.

"At present, 19 cargo ships have been converted to troop transports and have sailed from France," said a War Department statement. "Twenty-nine are under conversion, and 15 more will be converted as they appear in home ports. This makes a total of 54 ships, aggregating about 550,000 tons."

The department's statement explained that the American troop fleet never had a carrying-capacity above 116,000 men a month, this figure being reached last June, and not equaled again during the summer.

Fifty-six per cent of the entire American forces sent overseas were transported in allied ships. When the armistice was signed, the Allies withdrew their ships, leaving this country with an army fleet whose carrying capacity under winter conditions was approximately 85,000 men a month. Steps were taken immediately to expand this capacity.

LITHUANIANS ASK FOR INDEPENDENCE

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Permission to enroll 30,000 non-American citizens to be sent to Lithuania to fight the Bolsheviks is asked in a resolution addressed to the United States Government and adopted here on Wednesday by the Lithuanian National Council. The council also adopted a resolution asking the government to permit the War Department to sell to Lithuania part of the war munitions, and ordinance it has stored in Europe. Another resolution instructs the council representatives in Paris to ask the Peace Conference for the independence of Lithuania.

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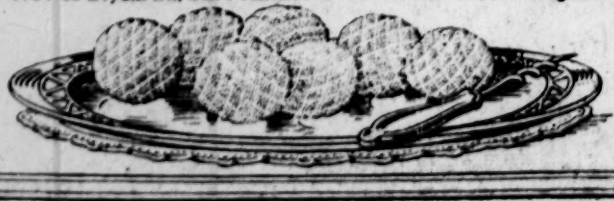
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CHINESE DEMAND
ABSOLUTE CONTROL

President Insists That All Railroads, Leased Zones and Concessions Should Revert to China Completely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Daily Chronicle has received from its special correspondent in the Far East a dispatch containing an interview which Hsu Shih Chang, the President of China, gave for publication in England.

Reviewing the principal points of Hsu Shih Chang's message to the English people, Frederick Coleman, F. R. G. S., author of "The Far East Unveiled," says they are "an emphasis of China's love of peace, the danger to the Far East if the League of Nations should fail to become a fact, and China's insistence that all her railroads, leased zones and concessions should revert to her absolute and complete control, internationalization being absolutely unacceptable to China."

"Hsu Shih Chang is quoted as saying: 'The right to construct new railroads as well as existing concessions are governed by agreements and cannot be dealt with in a summary way. The government is now deliberating upon the best policy to meet this problem.'"

"Hsu Shih Chang hopes that friendly powers will understand China's desire to maintain her sovereign rights, and will work to that end."

"Reading Hsu Shih Chang's statements and his view that the policy of all foreign concessions should revert to China's absolute and complete control, reminds me of a statement made to me by Baron Hayashi in Peking in the autumn of 1916, and which was as follows: 'The day will come in China when ex-territorial rights will be a thing of the past. I discussed that statement with Tuan Chi Jui, then President of China, and with a number of foreign diplomats in Peking.'"

Ex-Territorial Right Going

"Most people in Peking at that time, whether Chinese or of some other race, thought that the day was unlikely soon to come when China's pleadings that ex-territorial rights in China should be abandoned by the powers would gain much of a hearing. I doubt if I could have found anyone in Peking who thought that Japan would lead in the support of such proposals. Personally I thought at the time Baron Hayashi was very much in advance of his fellow-Japanese in the way he viewed this subject. He was then Japanese Minister in Peking, having been called from the post of Ambassador to Italy to return to his old position as the head of Japanese diplomatic affairs in China. Baron Hayashi had worked to some post of prominence in the Japanese diplomatic service, and when he was chosen to be sent to Peking from an embassy to a ministry, it was very clearly stated that he was not taking a step downward in rank, but that most peculiar circumstances were sending him to China."

"Baron Hayashi was, I think, honestly friendly to China; he liked China and he wanted to help China. In 1916 it was harder to make the outside world believe that a Japanese wanted to help China than it is today. The Five Group or 21 Clause Demands which were held at China's head in January, 1915, like a loaded pistol in the hands of Japan, had not been forgotten. Nevertheless, Baron Hayashi stood for a new view with regard to the treatment of China by Japan. During the time of Count Teruchi's premiership, which commenced in November, 1916, and ended last year, the attitude of Japan toward China changed materially. About a year ago I had a talk with Viscount Motono, who was then Foreign Minister for Japan in Tokyo. For over an hour I talked to him about Baron Hayashi's viewpoint on China. The crux of that viewpoint was that Japan should easily be the gainer by treating China with the utmost fairness. Viscount Motono told me that I was not wrong in assuming that during the war a change had come over the policy of the Japanese Government as regards China and the right policy for Japan to pursue toward that country."

"There is nothing peculiar or remarkable in the fact that Japan should see that her best method toward China is one of peaceful penetration. After all, Japan's requirements regarding China must always be fundamentally the same. Japan wants China's raw materials and wants China to buy Japanese manufactured products. That will for a long time be Japan's chief interest in China. The Chinese boycott of Japanese goods which followed some of Japan's arbitrary actions in 1915 taught many Japanese a lesson. It did not take a particularly astute Japanese to learn that if he wanted to sell goods to a man it was better to conciliate than to offend him."

"The difficulty from the English or American standpoint in reconciling Japan's actions for the last few years in China with a desire to help China has been the action of more than one private concern in Japan along the line of obtaining exclusive rights and concessions in China. I was told by an important Japanese, a man of standing in his own country and of wide knowledge of it and of his own countrymen, that the present government under Mr. Hara, had done more to discourage private Japanese monopolies in China than any previous government."

Open Door Is Favored
"There is a growing party in Japan," he said, "that desires to see no political concessions in China for Japan alone and deprecates Japanese business houses making private appeals to the Chinese Government for exclusive rights of a semi-political nature. The



Peshawar— from a water-color drawing

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW MANY MILES TO
BABYLON?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
How many miles to Babylon?
Three score miles and ten—
Can I get there by candle light?
There and back again,
(There and back again, my heart,
There and back again—)

India is twice as far away as Babylon, but the oldest road in the world goes easily there. The oldest road is the Road of Thought, and it rears no milestones to frighten the adventurer. With a bleak "2000 miles," "3000 miles," or even "three score miles and ten." Let us be thankful for the Open Road of Thought. Tyranny has always striven to set up toll gates and to provide the adventurer with an official guide and a personally conducted tour. But Laus Deo—the road stands open.

Well—there is only one way of getting to India just at present—and so for the Open Road.

There are two ways into Peshawar—one, where the steel rails run, over Attock Bridge, and in along the flat, and the other—let us take the other, the Conqueror's Way, the way the Mogul armies took, down through the Khyber Pass, the great North Gate of India.

It dips and winds, and dips again, this Conqueror's Road, between brown, bare hills, strewn with dun boulders. Nothing grows there except the camel thorn, full of spikes and as brown as the hills. Barren country, bare as can be, and then suddenly a glimpse of absorbing beauty—the green planted country, the watered garden, ordered, beautiful, fruitful. No wonder Peshawar has drawn men to itself, and the Conqueror's Way has been trodden and trodden again—10 miles on the flat from the foot of the hills to the City, and from the City the bare brown hills are exquisitely softened to blue.

This city has two walls; one the mud wall of oriental city builders, and the other a wall of peach gardens. The builders of the city called it proudly just "Peshawar"—The City. It has some claim to that "The" if only for these flowery walls, when the peach blossom shows its miles of bloom, and the spring sky all pale unclouded blue, looks down on bluer hills, bare desert, green oasis and the brown city set in a rosy wreath. The gates of the city stand open from sunrise to sunset, and shut from sunset to sunrise again. Come in and see how the mud houses rise high, one above the other, like a child's house of cards, with flat roofs, odd angles, and dark lattices to screen the women's rooms. Never was anything so like a game of houses. Never was anything so fragile and insecure. Any stage setting of an oriental scene, looks three times as real and solid as the original. Yet these rickety, rockety caricatures stand shocks which would bring your safe-looking house tumbling about your ears. There's a method in this building madness—and oh, let us be joyful, it is extraordinarily picturesque.

Noise is the next salient feature. Every one talks at once, and every one talks very loudly. Buyers and sellers scream at one another in a sort of frenzied crescendo which leads, not to a quarrel, but to a bargain, and a great stream of busy people flows ceaselessly on. There are not so many bright colors in the streets as in a Hindu city, for all respectable Pathan women go abroad in what is called a burka—a tightly fitting white linen cap, from which a thick linen veil falls to the feet. A beautifully worked lattice covers the eyes and allows the woman to see her way about, but a more complete disguise has never been invented.

The men wear white, too—or rather garments of the "was white once" persuasion, but on cold days they are wrapped in Swati blankets, very handsome, with stripes of terra cotta, green and blue. But the children are as gay as humming birds. A creature of a year goes by on its father's arm, dressed as to the legs in its own brown dimpled skin, but wearing a little brocade coat all stiff with gold lace and a round cap of shining cloth of gold.

If you want color come to the Silk Market. It is out of the main stream of traffic and noise, a sun-trap lying four-square to the sky. In the middle are the seats of the money changers, four or five of them, with a mat apiece and a pile of coins from over the border. A tree shades them, and all round are the silk shops, rickety, and toppling, with hanks of raw silk hanging down from the first story, and piles of woven silk on each low counter. Red, and green, and blue, and yellow, orange shot with scarlet, and cinnamon shot with rose, odd and narrow, stiff and pure.

Here is a seat, that calls King Solomon to mind, the work of an artist not to be forgotten, and still when I think of it, I think of Solomon in all his glory, and I see marble stairs and cool water, and ivory apes, and peacocks—especially peacocks! for the scarf was as green as emeralds, and as blue as sapphires, only the blue and green had made such perfect marriage that the color was the very color of dreams. Another—ripe apricot with a little Persian pattern in dull silver that was ambitious of being gold, a sort of moonlight-sunlight.

Come up to the marble roof of the house in which Avitabile, the Italian adventurer, once held his court. It stands high—higher than anything else. It is a mission house now. "Times change," as a Latin gentleman wrote a great many years ago. "And a good job, too," is the modern comment, for the less said of Avitabile the better.

Look out across all those wild irregular roofs, look across the deep rose of the blossoming peach trees. Watch how the sun drops down behind the hills. How fast, how very fast, the daylight goes. Indigo hills, and a golden sky. Black hills, and a darkness pierced by stars. Come away.

How many miles to Babylon?
Threescore miles and ten,
The dream with the widest wings shall carry us.
There and back again,
(And what shall we do then, my heart,
What shall we do then?)

FOOD PRICES SHOW
DECLINE IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas.—Food prices in Texas are showing a decline. This is particularly true of meats, eggs and creamery products. Eggs within a week dropped from 80 cents a dozen to 50 cents a dozen. During the same period a reduction of 9 cents a pound in butter to the retail trade was announced, and fresh pork and hams dropped from 5 cents to 10 cents a pound. Staple groceries remain firm, but there is talk of a very heavy decline in canned goods.

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WAR'S EFFECT ON
BENGAL INDUSTRY

Lord Ronaldshay Says Industries Such as the Jute Trade Have Had Enormous Expansion

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Lecturing at the Indian Museum recently Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, made some notable remarks upon the war in its effects upon Indian industries, a subject in which he takes a very keen interest.

"At first sight," said His Excellency, "it might have appeared probable that the sudden closing of large markets against the Calcutta jute industry would inflict a serious blow upon it. The experience of history proves, however, that the demand for jute goods created by war has always more than counterbalanced the dislocation of trade for which it is responsible. It was the Crimean War which established jute as a successful competitor against flax and hemp, and it was the American war of secession in 1861 that enabled it to compete successfully with cotton. The teaching of history has been borne out by results during the present war. The requirements of the belligerents have been prodigious and have more than made good the falling off in the normal demand due to the closing of the markets. For instance, since October, 1915, the Calcutta jute mills have supplied the British and allied governments with over 1,500,000,000 sandbags. As a result of this Calcutta's export of bags of all kinds increased from 367,000,000 in the year 1913-14 to 802,000,000 in the year 1916-17. We may conclude therefore that the position of the premier industry of Bengal has been greatly strengthened as the result of the war."

Coal in Demand

"Of course all large industries require the support of subsidiary industries. But there was formerly no incentive to the manufacture of jute mill or tea-garden requisites in India, because they could all be brought cheaply and easily from Great Britain and other countries. It was only when war broke out, and external sources of supply were cut off that India was suddenly and unexpectedly thrown back on her own resources, and was faced with the problem of producing for herself what she could no longer obtain elsewhere. In this respect also the war has given indirectly a powerful stimulus to industry in Bengal, but it has also exercised a strong direct influence in the same direction. Thus it has enormously stimulated the iron and steel industry, and has likewise greatly increased the demand for coal. I am dealing primarily with manufactures," pursued His Excellency, "and I only mention coal in passing, because something like 90 per cent of the coal produced in India comes from Bengal and the adjacent province of Bihar and Orissa. Bengal coal is being used on the military railways in Mesopotamia and for transports; and it is interesting to note, as one of the results of the tremendous demand which has arisen, the consideration of water power as a possible solution in certain localities. Over and above iron and steel the war has been directly responsible for a huge demand for other commodities which are required for large

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Trade Stimulated by War

Having established his proposition that the war had given an impetus to industry in Bengal, the Governor proceeded to consider the advantage which the Province had been taking of the opportunity. As regards the highly important leather trade, he mentioned that the local government was establishing a research tannery in Calcutta, and that a student Indian who had been doing research work in England had been appointed chemist.

Two new tanneries, he added, had sprung up in Calcutta which alone would turn out 50,000 hides per month, while existing tanneries had been reorganized and reconstructed.

Turning to iron and steel, Lord Ronaldshay said: "The iron ore deposits in Bihar and Orissa are said to be the richest in the world, and the ore of the finest quality. They are situated within easy reach of considerable coal fields. The Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, was formed in 1907, and the entire plant of the company was put into operation early in 1912. It had hardly more than started on its career of usefulness, therefore, when its resources were subjected to a tremendous strain occasioned by the demands of the war. Large extensions were undertaken. New blast furnaces are being constructed, and others are in contemplation. The result is an anticipated output in the future of a million tons of steel a year. Two other companies, the Bengal Iron & Steel Company and the Indian Iron & Steel Company, are likely to add largely in the future to the output of iron and steel."

"The necessity for maintaining the iron and steel furnaces without relying on outside sources of supply has, in its turn, been responsible for the creation of another industry, namely, that of fire-bricks and silica bricks. We may expect to see before long a great development at Sakchi, with the Tata Iron Works as center. Schemes for the manufacture of jute mill machinery, agricultural implements, tin plates and, last but not least, sulphuric acid on a large scale are already in existence." Lord Ronaldshay emphasized the significance of this last development from the viewpoint of industrial expansion.

There were many other industries, His Excellency pointed out, organized on a vast scale and using steam power which were developing rapidly under the influence of the war, such for example as the engineering industry, which was working at high pressure, and 75 per cent of whose total output in the case of the workshops in and around Calcutta had been taken up by orders for war purposes.

Lord Ronaldshay concluded by making some reference to the cottage industries of Bengal, including handloom weaving, and the substitution of sun hemp for flax, the normal supply of which had been largely cut off owing to the war.

MORE LIGHT ON DAYS
BEFORE BABYLON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Much interesting light was thrown on the pre-history of Babylon by Capt. R. Campbell Thompson, F.S.A., in a paper which he read, recently, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquarians held at Burlington House. The paper dealt with the excavations which Captain Thompson had conducted, at the instance of the War Office, on behalf of the British Museum at Abu Shahrain in Mesopotamia.

Abu Shahrain, the Eridu of the ancient cuneiform records, lies in the desert outside the "protected area," about 20 miles southwest from Nasiriyah. It was partly excavated by J. E. Taylor in the middle of last century, but, although he made many interesting discoveries, the limited archaeological knowledge of that time led him to underrate his results, and had he lived 50 years later he would certainly have recognized their importance in comparison with other collections. Since his time until the war not only have there been no serious excavations on the site, but it has rarely been visited by Europeans. Lately, however, a new expedition, led by Captain Thompson, began work. The results were of the highest importance for Babylonian pre-history, which has hitherto been the subject of scant attention, owing to lack of evidence. Indeed, it is not uncommon to find historians hinting that there was no Neolithic period in Babylonia.

However this may be, the very numerous chipped and ground celts and axes of flint, obsidian, and crystal found at Abu Shahrain show that the earliest inhabitants relied on stone for their weapons, particularly as no metal contemporary with these was discovered. But more important still is the pottery, which is of buff, wheel-turned clay, painted with geometric designs in black, exactly of the same kind as that occurring in the lowest stratum (20 to 25 meters depth) found at Susa by M. De Morgan, proving that primitive men in both places were of the same character. Writing was unknown to the earliest men of Eridu, but their skill in working clay and stone shows that they were fairly civilized when they migrated thither from whatever may have been their earliest home. Lack of metals compelled them to make even their sickles of baked clay, and these occur so frequently as to show that the early men there depended greatly on cereals for their food, while the freshwater mussel shells appearing in low strata indicate that at that time the Euphrates, which must have flowed close by, was counted as a source of supply. It is probable, therefore, that these are relics of pre-Sumerian man, who occupied the lower part of Southern Mesopotamia before the Sumerian migration thither.

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WASTE PAPER AID
TO RELIEF FUNDSAustralian Woman Organizes a
Depot for Converting Waste
Into Comfort for the Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Vic.—It was the same thing in Australia as everywhere else. When the war broke out the average woman in all the belligerent countries, who had not felt called upon previously to engage in any kind of public work, was impelled irresistibly to offer service of some kind on behalf of the soldiers who were ready in their thousands or millions to sacrifice all they held most dear for home and country, says a leader in the Australian woman's movement.

"Mothers and daughters to whom knitting was an unknown art rushed to 'Granny' to teach them how to wield the needles, and soon they were knitting night and day wherever duty, or even pleasure, called them—in the home, in train or tram, in the theater, in the shop, in the street, in the church.

Women for the Front

"The ministry of the Red Cross made its immediate appeal to their sense of compassion and in every land, not a Florence Nightingale, nor a Clara Barton, but hundreds of them were ready to go to the front at the first call, while thousands of others just as willing, just as eager to serve, worked at home to provide necessities and comforts for the fighting men.

"The replacement of men workers by women soon became urgent, and, at first, the eagerness of the sheltered woman to fill the gaps at any price, or at no price, tended to complicate the situation unduly. A Melbourne woman and her daughter, sheltered women, recognizing the fact that the volunteer woman war worker was an economic danger, expressed their willingness to release for active service train conductors, clerks, ticket sellers, salesmen, etc., on condition that their employers paid her and her daughter the same wage they paid the men whom they might replace, and handed it over to the men's dependents. The civic authorities before whom this plan was laid rejected it at once, saying, 'the Trades Hall, believing in 'one man one job,' would never tolerate it."

"This lady, Mrs. C. J. Henderson, then turned her attention to Red Cross work, which, at that time was not completely organized in Australia, and, from an office provided by the Bank of Australasia she sent articles to a nurse in Egypt to be used for Red Cross and other purposes for the soldiers. On the way to her office one day she noticed four large baskets of waste paper in a passage in the bank and asked a messenger what was done with the paper. 'We burn it in our own furnace,' was the reply.

Great Paper Waste
"Mrs. Henderson, realizing the tremendous waste of waste paper, which could be used for making cardboard, etc., that must be going on in banking and other financial and commercial houses and in private houses, saw the possibilities of giving much-needed financial help to the Australian Comforts Fund—the Red Cross being now well organized and well supported—and she decided to organize a scheme for collecting and selling waste paper for the benefit of the men in the trenches. She, therefore, began a systematic canvass of the banks, insurance and shipping offices, publishing houses and other firms in her search for waste paper. Explaining her plan in detail, she found a ready response to her appeal and arrangements were made for one of the leading paper mills to collect and buy the paper at 15 shillings a ton.

"On one occasion a salesman said to her, 'Do you let newspaper go into waste?' They bring 24 lbs. a ton.' This was the first that Mrs. Henderson had heard of the great difference between the commercial values of ordinary waste paper and waste newspaper. All her interest was alert, for she had at that moment a quantity of waste newspaper lying in her office and the prospect of getting six times more for it than she had expected was alluring.

"Who buys old newspapers?" she asked the salesman, but he would say nothing further on the subject—his employers, Mrs. Henderson discovered later, being large purchasers of waste newspapers. His question and subsequent silence set her wondering.

"Who buys old newspapers?" she asked herself. "Not newspaper dealers," she decided, for the chief buyer was a dealer, but Mrs. Henderson's policy was to eliminate the middleman and supply the user direct.

"Who buys the newspapers from the dealer?" she asked herself again as she walked along the street. Just then her eyes fell on a bundle of newspapers in a laundry wagon standing by the footpath. 'Of course! Laundries!' for in Australia the laundries have not yet got past the newspaper stage for outer wrapping. She stopped and asked the driver, 'Do you buy old newspapers?' The 'boss' does, he answered. 'The boss' was quickly rung up on the telephone, and £12 10s. per ton was offered for waste newspapers. To jump at one fell swoop from 15s. to £12 10s. a ton for the Comforts Fund was an undreamt-of joy, and every other large laundry in Melbourne was communicated with, with good results.

A Large Undertaking

"Another seemingly chance glance at a passing cart revealed the legs of a new table and chairs wrapped in newspaper. Furniture shops! And so in turn came laundries, furniture warehouses, boot factories, publishing houses, tin canister factories, others, and still others. From a very modest

beginning the Waste Paper Depot has become a large and most successful business undertaking, manifesting energy, method, order, and intelligence in a marked degree.

"The selling of waste paper, old ledgers and books to be converted into pulp, is still part of the work of the depot, but the newspaper department soon became the main activity and the volume of business increased so rapidly that a large, and again a larger depot—provided rent free till the end of the war—and a large staff were necessary. Boy Scouts collected the newspapers until the ever-increasing work demanded a paid employee. A small hand cart was the first receptacle used for collecting paper by the depot; then a light one-horse wagon was secured; now a large two-horse lorry is required.

"The Waste Paper Depot was originally a branch of the Lady Mayoresse Patriotic League, but is now, with the league, a branch of the Victorian division of the Australian Comforts Fund, and Mrs. Henderson has sole authority from the State War Council to collect and sell waste paper in the city of Melbourne, and waste newspaper throughout the State of Victoria.

"The price received for waste paper has advanced from 15s. to £2 5s. a ton, and for waste newspaper from £12 10s. to £20 a ton. In the first quarter Mrs. Henderson raised £52; in the last quarter of 1918 the amount was £382, a total of £2000 having been paid into the funds in the two years since the scheme was started, and the takings now average £1500 per annum—from waste paper that would otherwise have rotted in a rubbish heap or gone up in smoke from an incinerator. And all, apparently, from a salesman's simple remark followed by a vivid flash of insight!

"For two years Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have contributed the working expenses of the depot; but in future they will be charged to the depot as it is hoped that, with the ending of the war, a flourishing self-supporting newspaper business may be handed over to two or three returned soldiers."

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS
OF FRANCE AND ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ROME, Italy.—The Unità, which has always combated Italian claims to the possession of Dalmatia, publishes an article on the results likely to follow if Italy presses excessive claims on the Adriatic. France is demanding the whole of the left bank of the Rhine it states, and Italy is asking for the whole of Dalmatia. The nationalist papers, it continues, do not represent the whole of France, and if France really conquered all the left bank of the Rhine she would as certainly be preparing a new war with Germany as Germany prepared one with France in 1871 by the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine. And in this future war France would not have the help of the world's sympathy; the Italians who are France's friends must hope that democratic France will have sufficient energy to stifle the perversity of nationalist France.

Just as France would prepare a fresh war for herself if she seized all the left bank of the Rhine, so Italy, the writer states, would establish a lasting hatred between herself and all the Southern Slavs and prepare a fresh war with the Jugo-Slavs if, in addition to the Trentino and Istria which represent the Italian Alsace-Lorraine, she conquered Dalmatia which corresponds to the German territory on the left bank of the Rhine. Nor would the war remain confined to Italy and to the Jugo-Slavs. The Italians would have to ally themselves with the Germans of Austria in order to prevent these latter from allying themselves with the Southern Slavs against the Italians.

Central Europe would be divided into two camps; on one side there would be the Czechs, Rumanians, Poles and Jugo-Slavs, while the Italians would have to ally themselves with the Bulgarians, Magyars, and the Germans of Austria. Greece would join the anti-Italian system, the writer declares, and the circle of their wonderful gains would be complete. The greatest gain would be the necessity for returning to the German alliance; this he asserts, explains why the papers which were ready to renounce not only Dalmatia but all Istria and Trieste in 1915, are today demanding all, or almost all, the Adriatic coast; the return of Italy to the German alliance is for them the minimum program at which they hope to arrive by way of Slavo-phobia. "The campaign for an Italian-Magyar-German rapprochement has already begun."

"This, the writer declares is the best hypothesis. There is a worse one, and that is that the Southern Slavs, making large concessions to the Germans and Magyars, should combine with the latter and against Italy to reconstitute a new Austria which would ally itself with the new Germany against the French, Poles, Czechs, and Rumanians in order to reconquer all that they have lost in these last days. Then nothing would be left for Italy but to ally herself with France, with increasingly less freedom of choice, or to reconstruct the Triple Alliance. This is the maximum program; to make Italian Slavo-phobia serve the purpose of reconstructing the Triple Alliance.

If they want to achieve these results, the writer says, let them follow the example in the Adriatic of the French nationalists and militarists who are demanding the whole of the left bank of the Rhine.

REMOVAL OF OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama.—The Senate of Alabama has passed a bill authorizing the Governor of the State to remove any officer of the State or of any political subdivision thereof who holds office under appointment of the Governor, except county officers,

HOPES OF GERMAN
AUSTRIA'S FUTUREDr. Lecher Says Confidence of
German Austrians May Go Too
Far, as They Are Isolated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

VIENNA, Austria (via Zurich).—In the Christmas Day number of the Neue Freie Presse, Dr. Otto Lecher, speaks mournfully of the last Austrian Parliament elected in 1911 and finishing with the end of the year 1918. Its last sitting was held on the 12th of November, he writes. It had not been able to fulfill its mission, to pass laws and control the Administration, without interruption. It was like a machine in bad repair; the interruptions in its work growing longer and longer until at length it was dispensed with altogether by the court, the bureaucracy, and the general staff, who themselves paid for this arrogance with their existence. The provisional National Assembly, according to Dr. Lecher, has assumed a crushing responsibility, yet were it not for its determined intervention and its wide renunciation of all party strife, it would have been impossible to guide the ship of state into its new waters. For it must not be forgotten, he says, that the present is a period of transition, awaiting the summoning of the Constitutional Assembly and the creation of a permanent system.

The New National Assembly

Continuing, Dr. Lecher says, "Such a heroic resolve as that taken by the Austrian members of Parliament when they constituted themselves into a provisional National Assembly is inconceivable, except under pressure of the most urgent necessity, or as the result of powerful emotions among the people. Four years of murder and incendiarism have filled all hearts with a longing to put an end to the era of trickery and force and have rendered the thirst for truth and justice irresistible.

"In the light of this new-born idealism, with confidence in the dawn of a better time and in the leading ideals of the great President which are intended to bind the nations together, the National Assembly has seized the helm of the abandoned wreck of the old monarchy."

Dr. Lecher goes on to ask whether the confidence of the German-Austrian people in their promised future does not go too far. They are isolated, he says, and their misfortunes are not by any means over. Not a single ray of light from any protecting star as yet pierces the heavy clouds that weigh upon the first Christmas of German Austria. The German Austrians are burdened with the most crushing and at the same time the most sacred duties, while their resources are reduced. The relations formed during centuries have been broken off at short notice and new routes must be planned out.

Austria Must Face Facts

The most urgent interest of German Austria at this moment, he maintains, is to see things as they are and to deal with their most vital and immediate necessities. The country is blockaded from three sides and the help that comes from the fourth is insufficient. The home supply of money, raw materials, and foodstuffs is inadequate. The country needs credit, help, and friendship and these necessities must be made the main-spring of German-Austrian policy. "In the long run we must cease to hang on the coat tails of our big brothers and endeavor to fight our own battles until we find firm ground beneath our feet. The more successful these efforts the more valuable will our friendship be to our neighbors. The first task should be to secure work and food for our people, taxes for our treasury and interest for the creditors of the state."

Many people believe that it will be



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possible gradually to establish the old economic unity of the former monarchy and to secure the uses of the national resources of the Danube region. Others go still further and regard this eventually as desirable, as a more or less complete reestablishment of the old condition of affairs. Such ideas, in the opinion of Dr. Lecher, are more self-deception. The German Austrians must reckon upon fundamental and permanent changes in their economic life with all the attendant consequences.

REPORT ON FISHING
IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—New Zealand's fishing industry has felt the effects of the war in the high price of materials and the withdrawal of the largest trawler for defense purposes. In the annual report of the Board of Trade, presented to the New Zealand Parliament, special reference is made to the position of the industry. The Board of Trade has been keeping in close touch with the fishermen at Dunedin, Port Chalmers, Napier, Wellington and Auckland. It has been impressed by the enterprise shown, particularly at Auckland, and reports:

"The enterprise shown at Auckland has resulted in that city being supplied with fish at prices which are considerably cheaper, generally speaking, than in any other part of the Dominion. The prices of fish in Auckland have increased of latter months, owing mainly to the increased cost of almost all the equipment used in connection with the trawling industry, and, in addition, to the increase granted in wages to the workers employed in the calling, and to the fact that one of the trawlers belonging to the municipal authorities is being used in defense work."

The board was able to render great assistance to those fishermen in the South Island who used motor boats by insuring regular supplies of petrol at a reasonable price. "The board would emphasize the fact," says the report, "that the provision of cheap fish to the consumers of New Zealand is generally dependent upon a large expenditure of capital for the purchase of suitable equipment, trawlers, and for the provision of cool storage and insulated transport."

LABOR ELECTS LORD MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The contest for position of Lord Mayor of Sydney lay between two aldermen, Mr. McElhone, representing the Civic Reform Party, and John English, representing the labor section of the City Council. Mr. English was elected Lord Mayor by 13 votes to 11, so that Sydney now has a Labor civic head. Prior to the election of the Lord Mayor, Labor had won a victory in the triennial city council elections. The new City Council consists of 13 Labor representatives and 13 Civic Reformers, as against 10 Labor men and 16 Independents in the last council.

PRINCE'S VISIT AWAITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—New Zealand is confident that with the coming of peace, the heir to the British throne will visit the Dominion and receive the hearty welcome which has long been awaiting him. Referring to the probable visit of the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Massey, said he hoped that the Prince would be accompanied by a large fleet of warships, and by representatives of all parts of the British Empire, including British-Indian troops.

BRITISH DIVISION
WINS HIGH PRAISECommander Says That Front
Held by 55th in 1918 Was
the Only One Held to the End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—The following special order of the day has been addressed to the soldiers of the fifty-fifth division, one of the divisions that covered itself with glory during the war, by Major-General Jevdine: "Today is the third anniversary of the formation of your division in France. With the exception of short periods of rest, amounting to about four months in all, the division has been in active touch with the enemy throughout these last three years, until the conclusion of the armistice. During the whole of that time it has been my great privilege to command it. So today I want to give a message to every soldier, of all ranks, now with the division, and through them to every one of the 60,000 who have served in it, and are still living.

"Many, I am glad to say, who saw the formation of the division are with us now, but very many more, who were serving then in the division, or who have served since, are not. They are not forgotten. The battles of the Somme, Ypres, Cambrai, and Givency-Festubert took heavy toll of the division, and the long wearisome trench warfare was not less costly. But every battle, and all the days of trench fighting, showed more and more clearly as time went on, the stuff of which the division was made, and enabled it to establish and maintain the proud reputation which now belongs to it."

"We have gone through hard and anxious times together. Yet, however dim and far-off ultimate victory seemed, you never faltered or lost heart, you showed the same stubbornness in defense as you have shown boldness in attack. There was a time when things seemed almost desperate; when we were forced by weight of numbers to await day after day, fierce attack by a confident and relentless enemy. You know how things were; know that, as the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief said in his order of the day, you stood, with your backs to the wall; but this knowledge only added to your dogged determination—and you won through."

A Front Involute

"The glorious victory you gained in the fighting from the 9th to the 16th of April, 1918, when, outnumbered, and with your flank turned, you withstood for days, without yielding ground, a series of violent attacks by an enemy already flushed with success, and, taking advantage of every opportunity for the offensive, inflicted on him the severest losses, was the first bright spot after many dark days. You may fairly claim to have left on him a mark that he carried to the end, and to have done your full share toward his ultimate destruction. It is believed that the front held by the division was the only piece of the allied front, which being attacked in force during the German offensive of 1918, was held to the end inviolate.

"All commanders and staffs, all arms and services, and all ranks, have played their part equally loyally. I want to thank you all for what you have done, to tell you how highly I value the support and trust you have always given me, and how intensely proud I am to have commanded such a division in such a war.

"What has stood us in the greatest stead throughout has been the magni-

ficent spirit of comradeship that has run all through the division, so that every one has played up, not for himself, but with complete unselfishness for the good of the side, and with complete trust in his comrades. Such comradeship is the foundation and essence of true discipline.

"Another great asset has been the unflinching cheerfulness with which dangers and hardships have been faced. I have never found a man of the division who had not a smile ready, even in the blackest times. Courage, determination, endurance, cheerfulness, unselfishness, these are the virtues that have pulled you through and brought us victory at last. 'Peace, we believe, will now soon be firmly established, and then we shall all be scattered. But wherever we go, I hope we shall all still feel that we belong to the fifty-fifth division, and shall retain the spirit that has made it what it is. You all know of the Fifty-fifth Division Comrades Association which has been formed. Its object is to keep up in peace the spirit of comradeship which has bound us together in face of the enemy, and to enable us to stand by each other in the future as we have in the past. I hope you will all join it.

"As, owing to the manner in which demobilization is to be carried out, I may not have another opportunity, I wish every one now in the division, or who has been in it, success and happiness in whatever he may undertake."

LINK BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—Sir Thomas Holdich, at a Royal Geographical Society children's lecture, declared that it was his belief that Easter Island in the South Pacific was a link between the East and West. It was interesting, he said, because of its wonderful show of gigantic stone images constructed by a people of whose history they knew nothing. He had a mask representing a head, which was peculiarly like one of the heads of Easter Island images and which was found either in Guatemala or Mexico and was made of the stone called jadeite, a sort of jade. There was also a peculiar ornamentation found in Mexico or Guatemala which was in the form of a feathered serpent and was precisely the same thing as the Chinese dragon which was so often seen in various classes of Chinese pottery. "One may believe," he concluded, "that there must have been, long before the age of history, a direct connection between the people of the East and the people of the West. Neither in the East nor the West can you find any explanation of their extraordinary images, or the peculiar ornaments which seem to be common to both sides of the Pacific Ocean."

ARMISTICE ENDED
LABOR BALLOTSplit in Australian Labor Party
Over Recruiting Averted by
Executive at Eleventh Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—News of the armistice reached Australia just in time to enable the central executive of the Australian Labor Party ardently to avoid the split in the party over the recruiting ballot which appeared to be imminent.

It will be remembered that the Perth conference of the party decided that a ballot should be taken to decide the party's attitude toward recruiting for the war, the proposal being that further participation in recruiting should be subject only to conditions laid down, which included a clear and definite statement of the Allies' war aims. This move caused great perturbation in the ranks of federal Labor members and a number of them vigorously conducted a campaign among the branches of the party in favor of a "No" vote (which meant the unconditional continuance of recruiting efforts) despite the conference's recommendation that there should be a "Yes" vote.

"Yes" Majorities Recorded

The ballot closed on Nov. 1 and when the executive of the party met on Nov. 6 they knew that if a "Yes" majority had been recorded, certain members of the party intended to disobey its decision by continuing to participate in recruiting, in which case the executive's only course would have been to expel them. Thus a fresh schism in the ranks of the party appeared certain, for although the counting of the ballot had not been concluded on Nov. 6, it was known that there were "Yes" majorities of two to one in favor of the conference's proposals in Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales.

From this difficult situation the executive was able to extricate itself by means of the armistice. Immediately this became known the executive declared that as recruiting was no longer necessary there was no need to proceed with the ballot, the counting of which was stopped. Thus the threatened split has been averted and harmony reigns again in the party's ranks. Whether, however, the present relations between the two wings of a party which differ so materially on vital questions—the extreme Socialist and the moderate wings—can be maintained, remains to be seen. It seems certain that the party will at least present a solid front at the next federal elections.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

SOUTHERN I. A. A. PLANS CHANGES

New Constitution, When Adopted, Expected to Elevate That Intercollegiate Association to Standard of Other Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association expects to elevate its standard of competition to that of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association and the eastern collegiate associations. This will be accomplished by the adoption of a revised constitution which has been drawn up by a special committee and which will probably be adopted at the next meeting of the association, which is scheduled to take place at Birmingham, Alabama, next December.

Dr. Sanford of the University of Georgia is a member of this committee and at the meeting of the association which was held in this city recently he stated that a copy of the proposed constitution would be mailed to every member in due time. There are a few objections to the new constitution, but these will be worked out after the faculty athletic committees study them during the coming season. As it stands now, the old constitution will be in force.

Coach Michael Donahue of Auburn proposed to the committee to take into consideration the one-year rule and the three-year rule. The latter rule, Donahue contended, would eliminate many evils. His plan was to insist on the one-year rule and see to it that no one will be eligible to compete in sports until one year had been put in by the student and that three years of sports at his college was sufficient.

Is for Mass Athletics

Capt. John Bender, athletic officer at Camp Shelby, gave an address in which he stated that his experience in the United States Army convinced him that the mass athletic plan would be a great thing to introduce in the southern universities.

"But," said Captain Bender, "the mass athletic plan will not work out unless a definite plan be defined whereby schedules be arranged for interclass games. And I am sure that if the presidents of the southern universities communicate with Dr. J. E. Raycroft of the War Department athletic committee, that arrangements may possibly be made for the War Department to furnish the colleges with an athletic director. Dr. Raycroft is deeply interested, and I am sure you will receive recognition from him."

At the conclusion of Captain Bender's talk President Walker appointed the following committee to take up with Dr. Raycroft the subject matter: Dr. B. L. Nourin of the University of Alabama, Captain Bender and Coach Donahue of Auburn.

One new member was admitted to the association. It was Oglethorpe University of Atlanta, Georgia. The officers elected for the current season were: Dr. H. D. Phillips, Sewanee University, president; D. H. Henry, Clemson College, first district; Thomas Brazz, Auburn, second district; Douglas Anderson, Tulane University, third district; and F. L. Rainey, Center University of Kentucky, fourth district, vice-presidents.

W. J. BAXTER WINS FLORIDA MEDAL

Defeats J. N. Van Buren in the Playoff of the Qualifying Round Tie at Palm Beach

PALM BEACH, Florida.—W. J. Baxter of the Oakland Country Club, Bay Side, New York, was the winner of the qualifying round gold medal in the annual South Florida golf championship tournament this winter. He won it by defeating J. N. Van Buren of Sherwood in a playoff with a card of 77 to 75.

When the qualifying round proper was played, Baxter and Van Buren each turned in cards of 75. Both played fine golf in this round, better than they showed in the playoff. No less than 135 players took part in this round and five flights qualified for match play. As 82 was the highest score to qualify for the championship division, it is to be noted that the quality of play was very good. The cards of those who qualified for the championship flight follow:

Player	Score
W. J. Baxter, Oakland	75
J. N. Van Buren, Sherwood	75
A. J. Mendes, Stoney	76
Andrew Carnegie, St. Myopia	76
H. H. Clark, Myopia	76
G. W. Palmer, Miami	76
H. Van Vleet, Jr., Montclair	76
W. H. Rogers, New York	76
A. J. Butler, Englewood	76
Alfred Meyer, Hackensack	76
Quentin Pettit, South Shore	76
G. W. Bowen, London	76
G. Brady, New York	76
H. H. Packer, Minneapolis	76
Russell Colt, New York	76

F. P. ADAMS IS REELECTED
ANDOVER, Massachusetts.—F. P. Adams, of this town, who captained the Phillips Andover Academy football team last fall and was reelected captain of the team for next season, was today reelected captain of the academy hockey team for next year.

RUTGERS ELECTS KELLY
NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey.—F. P. Kelly, halfback on the Rutgers College football team last season, has been elected captain of the eleven for the 1919 season.

JOHNSON STARS IN TENNIS PLAY

Former Intercollegiate Champion Defeats Lieut. S. H. Voshell in Middle States Championship

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The playing of W. F. Johnson, former intercollegiate champion, continues to feature the Middle States covered-court lawn tennis championship tournament. He has now reached the semi-final round and, if he continues to play the game he has shown to date, he will win a place in the final.

Johnson has not done very much tennis playing on boards and it was hardly expected that he would show up as strongly as such indoor players as Lieut. S. H. Voshell, the United States indoor singles champion, H. L. Taylor and F. B. Alexander; but he is giving his followers a welcome surprise and his victory over Voshell in the round before the semi-finals Wednesday, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5, made him a serious contender for the title.

Johnson not only had his cut strokes working splendidly, but he used the finest kind of judgment. He would draw Voshell up to the net and then return a lob to near the base line, keeping the indoor champion on the run all the time with a result that Voshell was not able to sustain his first set, but so much into it that Johnson easily won the second. The third one was hard fought, but Johnson was better able to keep his game up and won it at 7-5.

Alexander had an easy time winning his third-round match from Alva Mallory in two love sets and he started to play Craig Biddle in their fourth-round match; but they had to give it up with a set to the credit of each. The summary:

MIDDLE STATES COVERED COURT SINGLES

Third Round

Lieut. S. H. Voshell defeated Charles Seltzer, 6-2, 6-0.

Vincent Richards defeated C. N. Beard by default.

F. B. Alexander defeated Alva Mallory, 6-0, 6-0.

Fourth Round

W. F. Johnson defeated Lieut. S. H. Voshell, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Charles Seltzer defeated Robert Shreiner, 6-0, 6-2, 3-6 (default).

Wallace Linton defeated Nicholas Fagan by default.

Second Round

R. M. Beck defeated E. R. March, 6-2, 7-5.

C. Watson 3d defeated John Brahm, 6-1, 7-5.

First Round

Lieut. R. T. Gilbert and R. Huthersall defeated Ernest French and partner by default.

Don Nichols and G. B. Pfingst defeated W. P. Rowland and A. H. Savery, 1-6, 6-3, 7-5.

CHICAGO TAKES SPLENDID GAME

Intercollegiate Conference A. A. Basketball Contest Won From State University of Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa.—The University of Chicago maintained its lead in the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. basketball race Wednesday night by defeating State University of Iowa, 22 to 10. The two teams were more evenly matched than the score would indicate, and Chicago scored most of its baskets on long shots from the middle of the floor.

The first half was even and a lively battle all the way. Capt. P. S. Hinkle 20 scored first for Chicago and W. C. Gorman 19 shot a foul. Then twice, in quick succession, Iowa worked the ball down under the basket and K. P. Cotton 19 scored both times, putting the Old Gold in the lead 4 to 3. Toward the end of the half, the Maroon scored again and the score at the end of the period stood 5 to 4 for Chicago.

Chicago opened up in the second half with two long shots in quick succession and maintained a good lead for the rest of the game. Iowa fought hard, but superior shooting by the Maroons won out. H. Berrien 12, in quick succession, Iowa worked the ball down under the basket and K. P. Cotton 19 scored both times, putting the Old Gold in the lead 4 to 3. Toward the end of the half, the Maroon scored again and the score at the end of the period stood 5 to 4 for Chicago.

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G. H. TAYLOR WINS SWIMMING TITLE

Defeats Lieut. Michael McDermott, Champion for the Past Nine Years in the 200-Yard Breast-Stroke Competition

NATIONAL A. A. U. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Great Lakes N. T. S. 8

Chicago Athletic Association 7

Illinois Athletic Club 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—After holding the national 200-yard breast-stroke championship for nine years, Lieut. Michael McDermott, United States naval aviation, representing the Illinois Athletic Club, lost the title Wednesday night in the pool of the Chicago Athletic Association, where the first batch of National Amateur Athletic Union indoor championship swims of 1919 were held. McDermott finished second to G. H. Taylor, Chicago Athletic Association, being apparently in poorer racing form than his opponent. McDermott holds the record for the event, 2m. 38.3-5s. He faltered after leading as far as the 150-yard mark and Taylor swam the best race of his career, winning by two body lengths in the time of 2m. 44.2-5s.

The other National Amateur Athletic Union race was the 50-yard free style, in which Perry McGillivray of Great Lakes Naval Training Station won the final heat by a yard from his teammate, D. L. Jones, who placed second.

Before the events, E. C. Brown, Chicago's member of the National A. A. U. championship committee, and also referee of the meet, received a telegram from the National A. A. U. secretary, F. W. Rubien of New York, stating that the swimmers who were members of last year's water polo teams of the Great Lakes and Illinois A. C. were not to be permitted to compete until they had returned the medals awarded before the national championship committee took final action in the disputed games, which finally went to the Chicago A. A. U.

McGillivray turned in his medal and the other swimmers of the two organizations agreed to do so within 48 hours. McGillivray, D. C. Leach and John Bennett of Great Lakes, and H. R. Topp of Chicago A. A. U. left after the events for Pittsburgh, where the National A. A. U. 100-yard swim was scheduled for Friday. The summary of the championship events:

50-Yard Free Style.—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes N. T. S.; D. L. Jones, Great Lakes N. T. S., second; H. R. Topp, Chicago A. A. U., third. Time—24s.

200-Yard Breast-Stroke.—Won by G. H. Taylor, Chicago A. A. U.; Lieut. Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C., second; E. N. Chapman, Chicago A. A. U., third. Time—2m. 44.2-5s.

HARD SCHEDULE FOR DARTMOUTH

Football Team Will Play Cornell and Pennsylvania in New York and Brown in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HANOVER, New Hampshire.—Dartmouth's 1919 varsity football schedule will comprise eight games, it has been announced by Graduate Manager of Athletics H. G. Pender, and will be one of the hardest in recent years, as the last five games are all against strong aggregations and follow each other on successive Saturdays.

The outstanding feature of the schedule is the fact that Princeton University has been dropped, while Cornell University and Colgate University have been added. The latter playing here Nov. 1. The absence of Princeton is due to the new policy of the latter university of playing no strong teams except Yale or Harvard, and has naturally caused considerable disappointment among the undergraduates who regarded the resumption of football relations as one of the natural outcomes of the return to normal times. This is compensated in full, however, by the prospect of the Cornell game in New York City Oct. 25, and the University of Pennsylvania encounter in the same place two weeks later. Pennsylvania State College will again play in Hanover, as she did two years ago, while the season will be wound up in Boston, Nov. 15, by a game with Brown University.

C. W. Spears, coach of the last two varsity football squads and mentor of the successful freshman eleven three years ago, has been reappointed coach for the coming fall. The schedule follows:

Sept. 27—Springfield Training School at Hanover.

Oct. 4—Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Hanover.

Oct. 11—Rhode Island State College at Middletown.

Oct. 18—New York University at New York.

Oct. 25—Cornell University at New York City.

Nov. 1—Colgate University at Hanover.

Nov. 8—University of Pennsylvania at New York.

Nov. 15—Brown University at Boston, Massachusetts.

WESLEYAN TO PLAY COLUMBIA ELEVEN

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.—Dr. Edgar F. Wesleyan University has announced that the varsity football schedule for 1919 will be composed of seven games. The season will start Oct. 4 with Worcester Polytechnic Institute as the opposing eleven and will close Nov. 15 with the University of Columbia being played at New York. The schedule follows:

Oct. 4—Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Middletown.

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ASK FOR VENUS

17 DEGREES VENUS

American Lead Pencil Co., New York

MATTHEWS WINS IN UPHILL GAME

Splendid Billiards Is Played in Match Against Julian Rice—G. T. Moon Jr. Wins Again

N. A. A. B. P. CLASS B STANDING

Won Lost H.R. P.C.

G. T. Moon Jr. 2 0 25 1,000

C. P. Matthews 0 1 30 1,000

F. C. Burnham 0 1 30 1,000

Julian Rice 0 2 28 1,000

H. G. Merrill 0 2 17 1,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—G. T. Moon Jr. and C. P. Matthews continue to keep their records clean in the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players Class B championship tournament, and it looks as if their game would decide the championship. Moon has won three straight, while Matthews has won two.

Matthews won his second game by defeating Julian Rice, Wednesday 200 to 196. It was a brilliant rally on the part of the former that gave him the victory, as he had an uncompleted run of 35 in his last trip to the table, which gave him the victory at a time when it looked very much as if Rice were going to win. At one time Matthews was nearly 100 points behind Rice, and the class of billiards he played in overhauling and passing his opponent was some of the best ever seen in a Class B tourney. That his average was not higher than 4.32-4 was due to the early part of the game. Rice played fairly well and had a high run of 28. The match by innings follows:

G. T. Moon Jr.—2 0 1 0 0 10 5 1 0 0

C. P. Matthews—2 0 1 0 0 10 5 1 0 0

High runs—35 (unfinished), 23, and 21.

Julian Rice—0 16 0 0 2 4 10 4 10 3 10

0 1 2 0 0 1 1 1 2 1 6 1 6 2 3 4 1 0 3 2

0 4 4 0 0 4 0—196. Average—4.32-4.

High runs—28, 25, and 23.

Moon won his third game by defeating H. G. Merrill, 200 to 128. The winner made a runaway match of it and had the fine average of 7.4-28. He had a splendid high run of 56 and also two of 28 and 25. The match by innings follows:

G. T. Moon Jr.—0 1 7 4 2 16 0 3 1 5 0 6

0 2 4 0 1 1 5 0 0 2 5 4 2 3 3 3 2 0

Average—7.4-28. High runs—56, 28, and 25.

H. G. Merrill—2 0 0 16 4 0 3 1 4 5 0 6

7 3 1 1 0 1 3 17 1 2 4 2 1 1 9—124.

Average—4.16-27. High runs—17, 16, and 11.

CORNELL ELEVEN TO PLAY EIGHT GAMES

ITHACA, New York.—Cornell University has scheduled eight games for its varsity football team next fall and while Harvard University, Yale University and the University of Michigan are not numbered among the opponents, the season promises to be a very interesting one. The first game will take place here Oct. 4 with Oberlin College as an opponent and the last game will be with the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Oct. 25. The full list follows:

Oct. 4—Oberlin College at Ithaca; 11—Williams College at Ithaca; 18—University of Michigan at Ithaca; 25—Dartmouth College at New York.

Nov. 1—Lafayette College at Ithaca; 8—Carnegie Tech at Ithaca; 15—Pennsylvania State College at Ithaca; 22—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

SOME CHANGES MADE IN SWIMMING DATES

NEW YORK, New York.—National swimming championship dates announced by F. W. Rubien, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, include the transfer of the fancy dive for women to the Intercollegiate Club, 1-16, to be decided March 29 in connection with the National 220-yard swim and 150-yard back-stroke championships for men. The event was originally awarded to the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

The National 500-yard swim for women will take place in the Winter Pool, Brighton Beach, April 19; 20-yard breast-stroke for women, Athletic Club, Columbus, Ohio, March 12; mile swim for men, Multnomah Athletic Club, Portland, Oregon, Aug. 2.

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ASK FOR VENUS

17 DEGREES VENUS

American Lead Pencil Co., New York

OREGON A. C. HAS TRACK VETERANS

Coach H. W. Hargies Expects to Turn Out a Strong Varsity Team for This Spring's Intercollegiate Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORVALLIS, Oregon.—The track season for Oregon Agricultural College opened Jan. 27. Coach H. W. Hargies issued a call for track men in response to which many new contestants, as well as several letter men turned out. Until the weather permits, practice will be held in the college armory, a huge building with dirt floor, which gives ample room for running track and other field events.

J. A. Eikelman '20, L. F. Carter '20, G. N. Wait '21, E. E. Radcliff '19, Grant Swan '21 and Henry Readson '19 are the members of last year's track team who have to date returned to college. Eikelman made his letter in high jumping and pole vaulting. Wait is a jumper, Radcliff a hurdler and Swan is out for the relay and quarter-mile. Readson is a 200-yard man. G. A. Powell '21 and Marion McCart, another sophomore, are entered in shotput.

Track has become an extremely popular intramural as well as intercollegiate sport at O. A. C. Last year 223 men or 23.3 per cent of all the men registered in college took part in some track contest in the spring. These students were actual contestants in meets, not merely out for a little exercise occasionally. In the fall 69 boys took part in track meets. The fraternities, clubs and independent teams of track men staged many programs last year, which practice will be repeated this season. The development of both varsity and intramural material is featured.

The athletic department of the college has announced that O. A. C. will have a track team to meet other northwestern colleges provided those colleges will be represented. An abundance of material at Corvallis through the intramural system of athletics and the keen interest in the sport has made a team available here during adverse conditions.

O. A. C. participated in two meets last season and in both took first place. The military field and track carnival held in Portland and the University of Oregon meet held at Corvallis were both won by O. A. C.

I. C. A. A. WILL ABANDON THE GRENADE THROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Intercollegiate Conference A. A. has made plans for the formal abandonment of the grenade throw as an event on the program of the annual track and field championships. The only year the event was held was in 1918, the understanding then being that it would continue as a competition event only for the period of the war. The final action to drop the throw will come when the managing committee of the I. C. A. A. meets, to make arrangements for the indoor and outdoor athletic championship meets.

A change in the method of throwing the javelin, which will stay on the list of competitive events, will be carried through. In the future, this event will have to be conducted in conformity with the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of America, which require that the missile be thrown by holding in the middle. The shaft was thrown in any way last June.

YALE TENNIS DATES FOR 1919 ARE NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—The 1919 schedule of the Yale varsity tennis team has been announced by Capt. C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as follows:

May 3—Springfield Training School at Springfield; 10—Rutgers College at New Haven; 17—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at New Haven; 21—Columbia University at Princeton, New Jersey; 28—Dartmouth College or Fordham College at New Haven; 31—Harvard University at New Haven.

June 7—West Side Tennis Club at New York.

TWO PLAYERS SIGN FOR 1919

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Roy Carver of Seattle, Washington, second baseman, has been signed to play with the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club. Robert Geary of Cincinnati, Ohio, pitcher, who left in the middle of last season to join the United States Army, also has been signed.

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ENN.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Artistic Handicrafts:
Bookbinding

LONDON, England.—The place which Mr. Cobden Sanderson holds among the designers and executors of beautiful bookbindings is well known to every one who has followed the development of the bookbinder's craft, from the latter part of the Nineteenth Century onward. Although he has now ceased to design and to bind books himself, the Doves Press carries on its work. It was in an upper room in the house overlooking the river, at Hammersmith, not far from the spot where William Morris lived and worked, that Mr. Cobden Sanderson recently received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, gave his views on the subject of bookbinding as a handicraft for women, and incidentally imparted some of his own experiences. Mr. Cobden Sanderson may be numbered among the pioneers who brought about the revival of craft work in the Nineteenth Century, although it was not until the '80s that he left his profession of the bar to practice the art—and craft—of bookbinding. He had little previous knowledge of the subject, he stated. He learned his craft in six months, and it was really only in the course of his work that he became acquainted with the past history of bookbinding, and came to know the work of the great bookbinders of Venice and France.

Anyone who knows Mr. Cobden Sanderson's designs realizes his qualifications for talking on the subject of pattern making, yet he declared that "how one comes to make a pattern is a mystery." While he was showing some specimens of his own bindings, Mr. Cobden Sanderson said that he had once asked William Morris how he made his patterns, Morris having replied that he "always made them on a net." Pattern making, Mr. Cobden Sanderson went on to say, so far as bookbinding was concerned, was a matter of the distribution of the design over a rectangular area, according to a symmetrical plan.

Coming to the question of the opportunities presented by the bookbinder's craft, as a career for women at the present time, Mr. Cobden Sanderson did not attempt to disguise the fact that he considered that a woman who intended to make bookbinding her profession would find that there were a good many difficulties to be surmounted. "But," he said, "if she has perseverance and is content to find in the work itself her chief reward and has sufficient means to maintain herself, then, I think, she will have a delightful livelihood." That a woman should, at any rate at the outset of her career, attempt to support herself wholly by fine bookbinding, he evidently thought rash.

First among the difficulties she would have to overcome, would be that of finding the means of learning her craft. Trade union rules limit women's opportunities, he declared; in fact, in his own phrase, "women are kept in the porch." Short of some special opportunity, a woman, Mr. Cobden Sanderson considered, would probably have to learn her craft in some small business, rather in the rough, and develop its finer niceties for herself afterward. He had taught a certain number of women pupils himself; the greater number of them had come from America, some of them had shown considerable aptitude and had done good work afterward. But great achievement in the bookbinder's art, so far as women were concerned, still lay in the future.

To achieve success at the present time, a woman must possess great natural aptitude and real artistic sense, he continued; her hope of making a name for her work lay, in fact, in the possession of "superlative merit." A considerable amount of physical strength was needed, he explained, in carrying out some of the processes of bookbinding and in the manipulation of the press; and, for this reason, among others, Mr. Cobden Sanderson considered that a group of bookbinders would have a far greater likelihood of success than one woman by herself. Given the necessary physical strength, a successful bookbinder must also possess energy and coolness. The precision of a machine was not necessary. Indeed, in some cases, for instance, in the methods taught by some of the French bookbinders, he considered that overmuch stress was laid upon a machine-like accuracy on the part of the worker. He illustrated his meaning with the help of one of the tools, used in impressing the pattern upon the leather.

He emphasized, especially, the need for the sense of order, of the adjustment of means to an end and of a sense of beauty. "All great industries really involve the adaptation of means to an end," he affirmed, "and all might be made attractive and in some cases enchanting." Among the points to be taken into consideration, by a woman setting out to follow the craft of bookbinding at the present time, Mr. Cobden Sanderson mentioned the question of possible difficulties in obtaining skins, saying, as he pointed to a gayly colored pile of leather lying on the table, that they had just been overhauling their own stock to see how they stood in the matter.

Knowing How

So much depends upon the knowing how. Whether we must perform various tasks for ourselves, or whether conditions are such that we have others to assist us, it is essential to know how. Many mothers have said to their daughters, when interests were turning away from that of housework: "But, my dear, you ought to know how things are done, how to cook and sew, dust and clean, or else you will never be quite sure that these

duties are being properly carried out for you."

This is exactly as true, too, with regard to work in offices or factories or anywhere outside the home. If one has had personal experience at a certain work, then he can intelligently instruct others in it and, also, he can judge when he is being obeyed. None the less is this a truism in the ever-perplexing matter of choosing one's wardrobe.

Today, when so many women are busy all day in offices and canteens and schools, many of them believe that they have no leisure to devote to the proper selection of materials and the subsequent making of their own clothes. Those to whom price matters little go shamelessly and hurriedly into some shop, there seize upon the first gown or coat which approximates their requirements, buy it and wear it, with slight heed as to whether or not the garment is really suitable; others seek out less expensive, consequently less well-made, garments, equally characterless, all aping the fashionable cut of the moment. If these persons would but stop long enough to consider the question, they would realize what mistakes they are making. And, if the fact were known, there is frequent proof that the prevailing high prices are driving many women, wholly unaccustomed to such work, into the making of their own clothes.

The writer knows one woman—to be sure, she is not now of the business world, though she has children and a household which occupy plenty of her time and thought—who understands the importance of having her clothes suitable and attractive. She does not hesitate to devote both study and precious time to their selection and making. Here is the interesting point, one well worth reflection in these expensive days: This woman knows how her gowns should be made, in order to suit her individual needs. She can, therefore, go to an inexpensive tailor and direct him in the fitting of a street suit, in such a manner that the result usually would do credit to any high-class establishment. Of course, it is the same with gowns and hats, with all the important accessories. When one applies oneself coolly to estimate, this woman does not, during the year, give a great deal of time to providing her wardrobe. Because she works intelligently when about it, her belongings wear excellently and preserve their smart appearance long after the ready-made garments would appear shapless and out of date.

Business women will often tell you: "Oh, we simply have not the time and thought to give to clothes. There are so many things more important. Besides, we think women spend far too much time over their clothes." This is doubtless too true; but, if women would go about the work more efficiently, they would require less time. To sum it all up, since tasteful and appropriate clothes are needed for one's comfort and shipshape appearance, isn't the task of selecting them one which justly demands its due allowance of time and consideration?

The Reason of the Brass
Scrap Basket

It came from that part of old New York, so like a quaint corner of the Old World transported overseas, which has been mentioned before in these columns as Brassstown; and it was bought, so the hostess explained to interested callers, to occupy precisely that particular space between the desk and the fireplace. Then she fell to moralizing a bit, after she had filled the cups with hot chocolate all around and put the plate of cakes in the exact center of the round table where every one could reach it.

"You see," she began, "when I found this little roof-tree home that was waiting for me, and discovered that my scheme of decoration was already begun by these black and gold walls, I determined that, in my furnishing, I would go slowly and choose carefully each article that I bought, knowing exactly what I wanted and why, before I started out on any shopping trip. I had, for chairs, two really good antiques, that Windsor armchair that had belonged to my great-grandfather in England—and, you see, it is small enough to look quite at home here, and this old *Adelam* chair that had belonged to my mother's family. It is just the thing to go with this oak desk of mine, which I antiqued myself; I mean that I scrubbed off the light oak finish and stained it over as nearly black as I could. As I did not do as good a job as perhaps I might have, the result is antique enough to be rather interesting, I think."

"Black and gold walls naturally called for orange curtains through which the southern sun pours in all day, filling the room with a soft golden light. Orange shades over the electric light bulbs give a somewhat similar light at night. As I was arranging my possessions, I was surprised to find how many brass and copper things I had, and they fitted into the color scheme beautifully. There was a fat little brass kettle over an alcohol lamp, and a hot water jar, after the style of a Guernsey jug, of copper. This latter had a cover so fitted that the water would keep hot a long time, the air being shut out except when it was turned in a certain way, so that an opening permitted the water to be poured out."

"My old nickel chafing dish that I had in college looked quite too shabby for words, when brought out amidst the copper and brass that I am using, so, I had long wanted a copper one. I made an expedition to Brass-town one day and brought home a bright, shining chafing dish of copper. For this I bought a rather large oval tray of hammered copper, with brass handles at the ends—not exactly oval, either, for the sides hollowed in slightly in the center, which

A cape-coat of French blue serge, lined with red flannel



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fashions for the Small
Boy

This spring outfit has been planned to satisfy the mother who is unwilling to see her small son adopt older boy clothes, as well as to please the little lad who refuses to wear anything tainted with a trace of the "babyish."

It follows the military trend of more mature fashions, because it is a cape-coat and because it is of French blue serge, lined with red flannel. The braid bindings, which are of navy blue silk, are used to emphasize the collar, cuffs and narrow pockets. With this coat, a little boy wears a round hat of French blue felt, which finds a red worsted tassel for trimming.

During the past year, Americans have been curiously reminded of old French and English portraits, which show children dressed as miniature men and women, so closely have many of them imitated their older brothers who were engaged in serving their country. Although children's suits modeled upon the complete uniform of the army are no longer offered for sale to any extent, traces of the military influence are shown in their clothes, as in those of the adults, at present. The middie blouse, however, will ever remain popular with both boys and girls, because of the freedom it affords them in play; and suits which are nautical, in every respect, are widely displayed in all children's departments. The boy who finds the loose trousers an impediment of his play may be supplied with knickerbockers, instead, for both types are available in most of the shops.

The mother who seeks something unusual, when selecting ready-made garments for the little folks, is often greeted with the reply, "But, you know, there's nothing really new in children's clothes!" Looking over a sea of regulation middie blouses and Russian effects, she resolves anew that her small boy shall not look exactly like all the others in the neighborhood. One attractive variation to the general style for the small son is found in the Oliver Twist suit, which is a particular favorite just now. The blouse and trousers are sewed together at the belt, the whole buttoned down the front. As a general rule, the blouse is made of a contrasting color to the trousers, as white or buff with dark blue or green trousers. The top of the trousers is cut somewhat higher in front than in back, sloped down to the under-arm seam to meet the belt. Two large buttons are an improvement, when placed on these front flaps of the trousers. The high waistline in front gives the old English effect, which is to be desired in this model.

Although the Oliver Twist suits may be made in woolen materials, they are more effective in washable goods, where there is more possibility for contrast in colors. A white piqué blouse, finished with scalloping of white or of a shade to match the trousers, which may be of any color desired, makes an effective suit. Blouses of cotton crepe, in striped or dotted materials, may easily be matched in the unlimited shades of galatea or other durable materials. The regulation middie blouse is varied in materials ranging from the navy blue serge to velvets of blue and green. The straight box coat, with or without the belt, is sometimes cut along military lines, made of materials in mixed weaves in imitation of the adult models. The waistline in these coats is slightly shaped, the front double-breasted and the belt buckle to finish it off. Black and white checked goods, in small and medium sizes, is also being used for boys' coats this season.

The Handmade Handkerchief
The woman who delights in making dainty handkerchiefs, is usually interested in novel ways of varying the plain square which she wishes to beautify. The handkerchief with the "roll and whip" border (the hem of which is rolled tightly by moistening it a little with the finger-tips, and whipped around and back again with colored thread, to form tiny crosses for a border) has been such a favorite that it is now being ornamented by drawn threads of a deeper hue, inserted parallel to the edge, which give a most effective touch to the finished handkerchief. It is but a simple matter to draw these through the linen, if they are attached carefully to the ends of the threads of the original fabric, which are to be removed to make room for the colored ones. When the old thread is slipped out, the new one follows automatically in its place. Two lines may be inserted parallel, if preferred, to give more color and character to the design. A simple initialing at one corner is, perhaps, the most satisfactory decoration to finish the gift. Handkerchief linen is obtainable in a variety of exquisite shades, which are most attractive, when set off by a finishing touch in darker hues.

For Those Who Like
Honey

The question of what to have for dessert, when a favorite guest is coming, or for the family circle alone when some new dish is desired, may perhaps be answered for the housekeeper by some one of these honey recipes, offered by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Honey Rissoles.—Pastry Covering for Rissoles.—One-half cup lard, 2 egg yolks, 1 egg white, 2-3 cup water, ¼ cup brown sugar, flour. Mix together all the ingredients but the flour, and add enough of that to make a stiff dough. Roll out as thin as a knife blade, cut into round or square pieces, taking care to avoid the necessity of rolling out the second time, as this is likely to make the dough very tough. A honey filling is used with this dough and is made as follows:

Honey Filling for Rissoles.—One cup honey, 2 ounces orange peel, rye bread crumbs, aniseed. Bring the honey to the boiling point, remove from the stove and add as much bread crumb as it will moisten while hot. Add the orange peel and enough powdered aniseed to give a decided flavor. Roll this filling into small balls and lay one in the center of each piece of pastry; the pastry should be folded over and the edges pressed together. Bake in a hot oven.

Boiled Honey Custard.—Two cups milk, 3 egg yolks, 1-3 cup honey, ¼ teaspoon salt. The honey, eggs and salt should be mixed together. The milk is then scalded and poured over the eggs. Cook in a double boiler until the mixture thickens. This custard is suitable for use in place of cream on gelatin desserts, or to be poured over sliced oranges or stewed fruit.

Honey Pudding.—One-half cup honey, 6 ounces bread crumbs, ½ cup milk, 6 drops of lemon, ¼ teaspoon ginger, 2 egg yolks, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 egg whites. The honey and bread crumbs should be mixed, the milk added, followed by the seasonings, and the yolks of the eggs. The mixtures should be thoroughly beaten and the butter and the whites of eggs (well beaten) added. Steam for about two hours, in a pudding mold which is not more than three-quarters full.

Honey Charlotte Russe.—One quart cream, lady fingers, ½ cup delicately flavored honey. The honey should be chilled by placing the dish containing it in a pan of ice water. The cream should be whipped and added to the honey, mixing the two well. A dish should be lined with the lady fingers and filled with the honey and cream. It should be served very cold.

Honey Mousse.—Four eggs, 1 pint cream, 1 cup hot, delicately flavored honey. The eggs should be beaten slightly and poured slowly over the hot honey. The mixture should be cooked until it thickens. When it is cool, add the cream whipped. The mixture should then be poured into a mold, packed in salt and ice, and allowed to stand for 3 or 4 hours.

Honey Ice Cream, No. 1.—One quart cream, ½ cup delicately flavored honey. Mix ingredients and freeze.

Honey Ice Cream, No. 2.—One pint milk, yolks 6 eggs, 1 cup honey, 1 pint cream. The milk should be heated in a double boiler. The honey and eggs should be beaten together, followed by the hot milk. The mixture should be returned to the double boiler and cooked until it thickens. The cream is added, when the mixture is cool, and the freezing follows.

Petticoats for the
Particular

"It's the most comfortable petticoat I've ever owned," declared the possessor of the garment in question, as she exhibited it proudly to the group of girls who had openly admired it, before they learned the secret of its unusual merit, and were ready to share her enthusiasm when they found out. The petticoat was of glossy black satin, simply made, and finished at the bottom with deep scallops, bound with electric blue grosgrain ribbon, which added a striking touch to the general effect of the garment. "Just see how easy it is to get into," she exclaimed, as she slipped it over her head and showed how snugly it fitted, without the use of buttons, clasps or drawing-string at the waist. "It's just cut in two pieces, front and back, with two side seams and an elastic band at the belt. Being made in this way, there's no plaquet to come open nor buttons to come off, and I have found it the greatest convenience in my entire wardrobe!" How queer it is that we haven't had petticoats like this before," she added, and her little audience were convinced that an opportunity for improvement in their own wardrobes awaited them, too.

The strictly tailored petticoat, which is essential in these days of slender skirts, is often hemstitched at the bottom to obviate the necessity for a hem, which adds a certain amount of bulk where it is least desired. The Jersey undershirt of silk or other material is a great comfort for this type of skirt, as it occupies almost no room whatever.

One of the newest styles of petticoat is the skirt made with a satin top and a figured chiffon blouse. The hem, which is unusually wide—from one and one-half to two feet—is made of doubled chiffon, soft and pretty under a fancy undergarment. One unusually pretty skirt was of terra-cotta satin, finished with a chiffon hem with large figures in which terra cotta and old blue were most prominent, but in which a pleasing assortment of delicate shades was also intermingled. Where the satin and chiffon were joined, a narrow band of old blue satin ribbon was sewed and three or four circles of the fluted ribbon were placed around the skirt along this band at equal intervals, in the center of which tiny clusters of rosebuds were placed. The victory colors, red and blue, are being used to considerable extent in all undergarments, and quite frequently in petticoats.

Flesh-colored undershirts are perhaps the most popular for dainty dresses, although other delicate colors, as light blue, orchid and sunset rose, are being displayed in many shops. They are made of crepe de Chine, satin and silk jersey, finished with flounces of chiffon, georgette or wide lace, to suit the individual taste of the wearer. For less elaborate wear, a variety of tulle, particularly in changeable colors, is being used to considerable extent.

Helps for the Home
Laundress

Washing woolen goods at home, blankets, flannel garments, knitted articles, all such things, may be accomplished successfully if a few simple rules are observed with care. And the laundress who adheres to these rules faithfully need never fear that her woolen articles will shrink.

First of all, let her provide herself with plenty of hot water and soap jelly, also with some good ammonia. The soap jelly may easily be made by cutting pieces of a good soap into shreds with a knife, putting it into a saucepan kept for that particular purpose, covering it with cold water and letting it melt slowly over the fire, until quite clear and free from lumps. This is an excellent way of using up those odds and ends of soap that, otherwise, deprive the soap dish of the desired neat appearance.

Woolen articles should be thoroughly shaken, in order that all loose dust be eliminated before the things are put into the water. If a number of colored things are to be laundered, white or light ones should be washed in one lot, darker colored things in a separate group. Any articles in which the color might run would better be left for the last.

The process of washing is begun by filling the tub about half full of water, as hot as one can bear the hand in comfortably, to which is added soap jelly enough to make a good lather and also one or two tablespoons of ammonia, enough so that its odor may be detected. It is advisable never to rub flannels or other woolen things, but to squeeze them gently and keep them moving through the water. No soap should be rubbed directly on the flannel. When the articles are quite clean—sometimes they may require washing in more than one tub of water with soap and ammonia—they should be rinsed in several changes of warm water, until they feel clean and soft. Neither hot nor cold water should be used for this, as that would tend to make the flannels stiff. The laundress must be sure that all soap is rinsed out, as any left over is likely to make spots in which it remains hard and sticky and also to create an unpleasant odor. When thoroughly clean and well rinsed, the flannels should be wrung as dry as possible, but without twisting them; for this, a mechanical wringer is rather more satisfactory than the hands.

When wrung, woolen articles should at once be hung up to dry, in the open air whenever possible; if in the house, however, not so near a hot fire that they will steam. As for ironing, that should be done when they are nearly dry and with only a medium hot iron. In the case of blankets, a gentle wind is most helpful in drying them. They should be hung carefully on a clean line and, when dry, rubbed over with a piece of clean rough woolen cloth, in order to raise the pile.

For Consumers of
Kerosene

It has been proved that, if lamps and heaters in which kerosene is used as fuel are kept scrupulously clean, there will be a decided saving of oil; also, there will be an equally pleasing absence of the disagreeable odor that so often accompanies the burning of kerosene.

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CENTRAL WHARF

HEALTH INSURANCE
BY THE STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Compulsory health insurance probably had its inception in Russia. It was, however, in Germany that it was first adopted as a national measure some 27 years ago when it was proposed by Prince Bismarck primarily to meet the discontent among the laborers of Germany resulting from long hours, low wages, and unsatisfactory surroundings. Its adoption was no doubt the result of an effort on the part of an autocratic government to ameliorate the hardships of its citizens suffering under an exaggerated form of paternalism, thus lessening their discontent.

It was in reality of the nature of a bribe to the laborer, with the effect, in no small degree, of dulling his sensibilities and destroying his initiative and self-reliance, so that individualism, democracy, and the true ideals of freedom have gradually disappeared in that country; and, as all the world has learned, militarism has become rampant.

That the system was Prussian in essence and that "official Germany" was the power behind its inauguration may be seen by examining certain declarations made by the former Kaiser as well as the words of Prince Maximilian in his initial speech in the Reichstag upon assuming the position of Chancellor.

On April 22, 1916, for example, in assuring a deputation of Socialists of his deep sympathy, the former Kaiser is quoted, in a volume of his speeches recently published by a Cologne publishing house, as having said: "Germany is the leading socialist state. France has had Socialist ministers who did nothing to advance socialist legislation while official Germany quietly nationalized the railways, passed all insurance schemes and factory laws and interfered on behalf of the interests of the working class."

Prince Maximilian, in his salutatory before the Reichstag on Oct. 5, 1918, stated that at the peace table Germany would see to it that the "treaties shall contain provisions concerning the protection of labor and insurance of laborers"—obliging "the treaty-making states to institute in their respective lands within a prescribed time a minimum of similar, at least equally efficient, institutions for the security of life and health, as for the care of laborers in the case of illness, accident or invalidism."

Examined a little further, the Chancellor's proposal loses altogether its outward appearance of a generous government's genuine interest in the welfare of the world's workmen. When it is realized that the total cost of social insurance in Germany is something like 10 per cent of labor's entire pay roll, it is readily seen how important it is for that country's welfare as a competitor in the world's markets that the industries of England, France and America should be saddled with a similar burden in their cost of production.

To become a beneficiary under this system, one must apply for examination to a medical inspector, who would issue a certificate of disability entitling him to weekly cash benefits, and also to so-called benefits in the form of medical advice, medicine, hospital treatment, surgical appliances, dental service, or whatever should be deemed necessary, according to the beliefs of *matra medica* practice, to restore the patient to health.

Looking to the state for support does not tend to make the individual independent or self-reliant; and it is, wholly contrary to the fundamentals of democracy, which has its very roots deep set in the freedom of the individual in the conduct of the affairs of life, so far as is compatible with public welfare. Democracy begets self-reliance, paternalism weakness, in the individual.

What the American laborer needs, and what he at least temporarily has, is a reasonable reward for his labor and independence to work out his problems of life in his own way. Certain printers' unions through their representative at the hearing on the health insurance bill in the New York Legislature last winter, made the emphatic statement that "the working man does not want to be catered to, patronized or pampered in any way. With a reasonable return for his labor, he is quite able to take care of himself in his own way, without the interference of a government, paternally inclined. Health insurance is in essence both autocratic and paternalistic."

DRY LAW EFFECTS IN DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—Effects of prohibition on Detroit's destitute are noted in a report of William H. Vonn, probation officer, which includes statistics of the county poor house at Ecorse. The figures show that the number of inmates has decreased since prohibition went into effect from 1127 to 622.

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INTERNMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS

Canadian Government Intends to Deport Undesirable Citizens of Enemy Nationalities if the Allied Governments Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Owing to the fact that the alien enemy question has been agitating the whole of Canada, and more particularly the returned soldier, to a very considerable degree, the government has issued the following statement: "Indications have been most pronounced for some time that a growing feeling of hostility was developing in various portions of the Dominion against alien enemies, most of whom have profited during the war, and have not so conducted themselves as to show appreciation of the citizenship they were enjoying, and for which others were fighting. On the other hand, the behavior of many was creditable in every way. Already the force of public feeling has shown itself in some of our larger cities.

"The general demand has been for deportation, but as has been clearly set out in statements and press articles that have already appeared, deportation to enemy countries is only possible under such terms and in such numbers as the allied powers may permit. To the extent that deportation can be availed of it will be carried on, to the end that all alien enemies who have shown hostility, or become undesirable as citizens, be gotten rid of. In the meantime it is intended to take care of the situation by internment.

"Special regulations have been enacted by the Governor-in-Council under the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, and now have force of law, whereby with respect to localities to be designated by the Minister of Justice, power is conferred upon the county and district court judges and, in the Province of Quebec, upon the judges of the Superior Court, to direct the internment as prisoners of war of persons of alien enemy nationality residing or being within the designated localities.

"The procedure is of a summary character and very simple. The judge of the locality, or upon his request, any judge having like powers for another county or district, may, upon summary complaint by any municipality or local authorities or by any person who in the opinion of the judge is sufficiently representative of the feeling of the community to lay a complaint, inquire and determine summarily whether it be expedient for maintaining or securing the public peace or safety, or for the prevention of any disturbance, that such person should, in view of his hostile nationality, be interned as a prisoner of war. If a judge be of the opinion that such person ought to be interned, he is to grant an order to that effect, whereupon the person may be apprehended and interned by any peace officer or by any military officer, non-commissioned officer or man thereunto deputized.

"For the purposes of this inquiry the judge may in his discretion either cause the man to be brought before him, or he may proceed in his absence, and with or without notice, and the person charged is not to be represented by counsel, unless by the special authorization of the judge. The persons whom the judge orders to be interned are to be subject to the like custody, detention and treatment as prisoners of war interned in ordinary, and due course of law.

"It is anticipated that in cities or other localities where the alien enemy question is provoking agitation and exceptional difficulty, committees of representative citizens will be locally constituted whose duty it will be carefully to review the cases of aliens of enemy nationality who are living in the locality, and to inform and assist the judge by bringing to his attention and submitting for the exercise of his powers all cases with respect to which he should, in the opinion of these committees, adjudicate. In this manner it is apprehended that they can be disposed of expeditiously and with due regard to the merits and requirements of each particular case."

LOCAL TRIBUNALS AND ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A delegation from Hamilton, Ontario, recently waited upon the government, asking that some action might be taken respecting alien enemies. It was stated that there are several thousand Austrians, Bulgarians, and Turks in Hamilton who were doing work which might be performed by Canadians. The Acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White, pointed out, as he has on former occasions, that there were many difficulties in dealing with the matter, such as obtaining transportation and securing permits to enter alien countries. He further said that it was quite possible that the whole matter might have to be left to the consideration of the Peace Conference. In the meanwhile the Canadian Government is considering the creation of local tribunals to determine what aliens are undesirable, having in view their internment or ultimate deportation.

SYDNEY PORT FACILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—Demands for governmental action to improve the port facilities at Sydney and North Sydney might seem at first glance to be of purely local importance, but they are more than that and of some interest in the United States because they spring, in part, from the fact that during the past four or five years the increase in the United States exports to Newfoundland has

been about three times as great as the increase in Canadian exports to the island. In the fiscal year 1912-13 Canada's exports to Newfoundland were valued at \$5,215,500; by 1916-17 value figures stood at \$6,871,000. In the same period the value of the United States exports to Newfoundland had risen from \$5,574,000 to \$9,900,000. In the past two years, when the greatest increase in the value of the American exports took place, nearly all the traffic from Canada to Newfoundland has been handled by way of North Sydney and over the steamship and railway lines of the Reid Newfoundland Company. The North Sydney facilities, however, are entirely inadequate and a conference between the Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals and the head of the Reid Newfoundland Company in regard to the matter is expected to be held at Ottawa in the near future.

QUESTION OF LARGER VESSELS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—How larger vessels could be utilized was the subject dealt with in an address on economy in ocean transportation delivered by Mr. A. W. Robinson, M. L. C. E., before the Montreal branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada. During the closing months of the war, said Mr. Robinson, a powerful impetus was given to the building of vessels of any kind that would promise quick delivery, and, in his opinion, there would be a superabundant supply of the smaller class of vessels. But it was most important that the permanent ships now building, and to be built, should in every way be suited to carry cargo at the least cost. The most simple and direct way to reduce cost, Mr. Robinson considered, was to increase the capacity of ships so they could carry more tons of freight per unit of labor and material. Depth of harbor and navigable waters and commercial considerations of traffic were among the principal problems modifying the size of vessels, rather than any problems of construction. The larger vessels would accomplish a great saving in coal consumption, and also in labor, while in oil-burners the saving of the larger types would be even more marked. The larger vessel would also require less wharf frontage per ton.

Mr. Robinson advocated the adoption in miscellaneous cargoes of electric hoists on shore instead of steam winches on the ship, and electric trucks to receive the load direct from the hoists and carry it away to avoid congestion. In this manner manual labor could be reduced, and hand-trucking done away with.

An important point was whether we should construct ships to suit present terminal facilities and channel depths and thus put a limitation on them, or adopt a certain size and type of ship that would give the utmost economy for a particular route, and then design the terminals and shore equipment at both ends of the route to suit the ship. Mr. Robinson thought the latter should be the policy adopted.

SASKATCHEWAN'S FINANCIAL STATUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Interesting figures were submitted, gratifying progress reported, and an extensive after-the-war program of expansion outlined by the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, provincial treasurer, in his budget speech before the legislative assembly at Saskatchewan.

The capital expenditures proposed in the budget for the Province for the year ending March 31, 1919, were \$7,625,000. At present the per capita debt of the Province is \$39.82, representing a total of \$29,635,000, but of which \$13,159,000 is self-sustaining, being invested in enterprises of public service which carry themselves, thus leaving the per capita debt upon which interest must be paid at \$22.14. The total cash contribution of Saskatchewan people and government to the war was estimated by Mr. Dunning at \$7,214,142; the total loaned by the people of the Province to the government of Canada for war purposes was \$47,481,450; the value of agricultural products of the Province other than live stock showed a decrease over the previous year of \$28,693,000, but even then it represented the sum of \$327,468,947. In live stock the increase in value was estimated by the speaker at \$21,740,000; the wool clip was worth \$406,000; dairy products \$11,052,000; poultry and products \$6,553,000; the farmers increased their acreage 1,682,000 to a total of 15,901,000 during 1918.

Referring to the finances of the Province, Mr. Dunning mentioned the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company which had received loans amounting to \$1,878,000 from the government. That was money loaned to the farmers in order that they might better operate their elevator system. The farmers pay the government for the cost of the money in addition to discharging one-twentieth of the principal each year.

JAMAICA GUARDS TRADE OF ISLAND

Effort to Establish Cooperation of Banana Growers Made by the Imperial Association

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—There is much apprehension here lest the island should fall in trade matters, and especially regarding steamship communication, under the control of the wealthy combination in the United States, which it is known has linked up large and comprehensive business interests with the aim to dominate trade in the West Indies, Central and South America. Steps, details of which it will be possible to give later, have been taken that it is hoped will guard this island, its merchants and fruit growers, against falling into the power of this combination which will be able to wield far greater influence than even the United Fruit Company, a concern which has for long been regarded with a very discernible anxiety and apprehensiveness by those who do not wish to see the island handed over to any one trading concern even though in return it would secure development more rapidly. It has of late been bitterly complained by the banana growers, that the prices paid to them for fruit have borne no reasonable relation to the enormous profits made.

The situation has called the Jamaica Imperial Association into the field in an effort to establish practical cooperation among producers of bananas. Its announcement reads as follows: "Growers of fruit will no doubt readily appreciate the fact that cooperation between them is essential if the banana industry is to be conducted on businesslike lines. At largely attended meetings of the committees of the Jamaica Imperial Association held within the last few weeks, resolutions were passed approving of the plan of establishing cooperation in the selling of fruit and other products through the medium of district associations linked together in a central association. The necessary documents for inaugurating these associations were approved at the meetings referred to, and will shortly be available to all interested, whether they are members of the Jamaica Imperial Association or not. The Jamaica Imperial Association would recommend that growers do not enter into contracts until details of the proposals have been considered in each district."

EDUCATION REFORM IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—A strong declaration in favor of a compulsory education law for the Province of Quebec was made by the Right Rev. Dr. John Cragg Parthing, Bishop of Montreal, in his charge to the Diocesan Synod of the Anglican church in Montreal. "While we emphasize the necessity of religious education," said the bishop, "we must insist upon the right of every child to have a good elementary education. Personally I would insist on every child remaining in school for a defined number of years, even if the state should pay for his whole maintenance. There is no greater danger to the stability of any state than ignorance. The ignorant generally either join the ranks of the discontented, or they become the dupes of designing persons who use them for their purposes. No wise state will see its children growing into manhood in ignorance."

"Talk of the rights of the parent over the child. What about the rights of the child? If parents are so selfish, so evil, so cruel, that they will allow their children to suffer so great a wrong, then the state should force that parent to do justly by the child that he has brought into existence. I would urge upon you to continue to agitate and work until the state does justice to the child and make his education compulsory."

Prohibition also received strong support from the bishop, who admitted that he had not been in theory a prohibitionist. "The great preponderance of evidence from those provinces, where it has been in force, convinces us that its results have been beneficial," said the bishop. "Since the majority of the people have declared for it, showing that they are willing to forgo their own liberty, I am now firmly of the opinion that it is the course of wisdom to support the law and its strict enforcement."

"Then," said the bishop, "the slums of Montreal are becoming notorious. It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned in that which affects his brother Christians. We must never rest until the slums of Montreal are swept away and wholesome dwellings take their place."

BROADENING TAXATION BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Broadening the basis of taxation is a phrase which has frequently been heard in the last year or two by municipal authorities and the provincial government has taken steps to broaden the basis but in a way which has aroused a storm of protest in Regina, Saskatoon and other cities of the Province, to which the broadening proposal is extended by an amendment to the Cities Act now in the committee stage of the Saskatchewan Assembly. The proposal is that improvements be assessed at 60 per cent of their value in all cities. At present the councils have the power to assess up to 60 per cent but in Regina and Saskatoon, the two largest cities of the Province, the assessment on improvements is 30 and 25 per cent respectively and the tendency for the last few years in all cities in this Province has been to assess improvements as lightly as possible. Prior to the war the assessment on improvements in some

cities was as low as 15 per cent and the hope was expressed that before long improvements would not be assessed for municipal taxation at all. In the last two or three years when vacant real estate was a drug on the market and large numbers of far-outlying lots reverted to the city for non-payment of taxes, the local authorities were compelled to supplement this source of lost revenue by increasing the tax on improvements. Now the provincial government proposes to compel the cities to assess improvements at 60 per cent, which in the case of Regina and Saskatoon means an increase of 100 per cent. Great alarm is expressed in these cities that this step will effectually put an end to building and every effort is being exerted to prevent the passage of the bill.

TEXAS TO REDUCE COTTON ACREAGE

DALLAS, Texas.—At the conference held in this city for the purpose of organizing a campaign to secure a reduction of the cotton acreage to be planted in Texas this year of not less than 33 1-3 per cent of that planted in 1918, Judge W. F. Ramsey, of the Federal Reserve Bank, was selected as chairman of the campaign, and W. C. Barrickman, secretary of the Texas Industrial Congress, was made secretary.

The chairman was authorized to appoint an executive committee, composed of one representative from each of the 31 state senatorial districts and an organization committee in each county, consisting of the chairman of the county Council of Defense, a banker, and the county agricultural agent. Each county committee is to conduct a local cotton acreage reduction campaign, and to secure signatures of individual farmers to the following pledge:

"I hereby pledge myself and those whom I represent, to reduce my cotton acreage for the year 1919 not less than 33 1-3 per cent, as compared with the amount planted in 1918, and I further pledge myself to use all of my influence to secure a like reduction by my neighbors."

Feb. 22 was agreed upon as "Pledge Day," and Governor Hobby was requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the State to assemble at the schoolhouse in every school district for the purpose of signing this pledge.

SENATE WOULD KEEP SUB-TREASURIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Provisions in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for continuance of the sub-treasuries at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco were adopted on Thursday by the Senate, which refused to concur in the proposal of the House for their abolition. Secretary Glass said in a letter the sub-treasuries should be continued another year, and that before the next appropriation bill was brought out he expected to present a plan dividing their functions between the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Bank system.

HOG ISLAND FOREMEN STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Work was virtually at a standstill at the Hog Island Shipyard on Thursday due to a strike of 400 foremen for higher wages. Recently they asked for an increase of approximately \$6 a week. This would bring their weekly earnings to about \$70. The demand was not considered promptly enough by the American International Shipbuilding Company, the foremen assert, so they walked out at 10 a. m. Many workmen followed suit. About 25,000 persons are employed at the yard.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—With the object of retesting the dividing line between Dominion and provincial rights, the British Columbia government, through the Hon. William Slogden, Minister of Mines, has again introduced in the Legislature an act to amend the Settlers' Rights Act, 1914. This legislation, which was passed at the 1917 session of the present Legislature, was disallowed by the Dominion Government as being ultra vires of the Province. The original enactment was designed to give title to settlers within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway belt (Vancouver Island) that is, to such settlers as have bona fide claim to the coal rights of their properties. Through the legislation being disallowed those who might have been able to prove their title were unable to do so, and as a consequence coal lands remain undeveloped. The British Columbia government has felt that the legislative power of the Province in regard to civil and property rights has been challenged and hence its desire to retest the situation by again passing the legislation.

CHANGE IN VOTING LAW URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—A determined effort is being made by the Democrats in the Rhode Island House to bring the amendment asking for the abolition of the property qualification for voting up for discussion. Aided by a small group of Republicans the Democrats hope to force the Assembly to act on the matter. Gov. R. Livingston Beekman has announced that the returning soldiers and sailors deserve to have the vote and that it is indispensable to true democracy that the property qualification be done away with. Many prominent citizens of the city and the State are in favor of the abolition. Labor is also backing the movement.

PLAN TO RESCIND RATIFICATION

Resolution to Be Introduced in New York Seeking Reversal on Federal Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—It is reported that a resolution to rescind the action of the State Legislature in ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment is to be introduced in the Legislature today by Senator James J. Walker and Assemblyman Peter P. McElligott, in summarizing reasons for this resolution, declared that many residents of the State considered the ratification resolution as a presumptuous curtailment of their personal liberty, as the comparative few who were addicted to intemperance could have that corrected by other means already provided by law; that it would be means of adding greatly to the problem of employment, especially in the case of returning soldiers whose places had been filled by women during their absence; and that more industrial strikes and refusal to subscribe to the next loan might follow further restrictive legislation. He declared also that this was intended to give the Legislature a chance, upon sober second thought, to consider the action taken, adding that he was convinced that several members, if they had it to do over again, would vote differently.

The wets are rallying all their forces to harass the prohibitionists, so it is said, until they have their hearing on the enforcement bill, which is scheduled for next Wednesday, following the final session of the convention of the State Anti-Saloon League.

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EDUCATIONAL

GERMANY IN THE MELTING POT

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In Germany, as nowhere else, there has long been manifested the deliberate purpose to make school ideals and curricula correspond to the political scheme of things. Now, when that scheme itself is being tested as by fire, and changes its form almost from one day to another, the school authorities are also found taking their theories to the melting pot. Accordingly, too much stress must not be laid upon the passing shapes which are given by the Prussian Kultur-Minister to the relations between education, state and church. Nevertheless, the following communication to the Frankfurter Zeitung from its Berlin correspondent has considerable interest:

"The new Prussian Ministry of Education has issued appeals to the teachers and pupils in the high schools outlining ideas for the reform of the whole educational system in a spirit of freedom.

"The appeal to the teachers, which begins by demanding complete impartiality in their teaching and abstention from all political propaganda, continues: 'The terrible defeat of Germany puts the teachers to a heavy test of wisdom and of character. They will easily be tempted to nourish in their pupils a feeling of hatred and vengeance against our enemies, and to believe that it is right to awaken among the young a highly developed patriotic sentiment. We must direct our energies most earnestly against this cheap kind of patriotism which uses the vulgar impulses for its purpose. Hatred and vengeance must in no circumstances be preached to the young, not even when the enemy is openly doing us wrong. There must be no playing with the thought of war and vengeance. We must hold fast always to the hope and purpose that some day hatred between peoples will vanish from the earth and that this war will have been the last of wars. We insist resolutely that the schools shall never again become centers of persecution and the glorification of war.'

Teachers' Authority

"The appeal desires that teachers should not regard themselves as set in authority over their pupils, but rather as older guides and comrades; and that, at least in their official relations with their pupils, they should allow them freedom of speech and of conviction.

"In the appeal to the pupils, it is stated that in view of the sacrifices made by the youth of Germany during the war, they must no longer be regarded as immature and irresponsible, but should rather take part in the shaping of their lives with a sense of personal responsibility. The following arrangements are directed to that end:

"In all high schools there is to be a school meeting every fortnight, i.e., an entirely free discussion between pupils and teachers. The presidency of the meeting is to be undertaken by a teacher chosen by the pupils in secret and equal ballot. The headmaster and the whole of his staff, as well as all the pupils from the upper third form upward, i.e., over 14 years of age, are to take part in the school meeting. The meeting can express its views and opinions in the form of resolutions, but is to have no power of issuing definite orders or making definite arrangements. One vote is given in the meeting to every pupil and every teacher. Decisions are arrived at by a simple majority. The school meeting is to choose out of the whole student body a student council which is permanently to represent the interests of the students, and has to deal with questions of discipline in conjunction with the headmaster and the staff. The pupils are allowed full freedom with the establishment of unpolitical associations within the framework of the existing law.

"We expect from our young people," so continues the appeal, "that the new freedom will never be misused for the unchaining of the lower instincts. It would be especially unworthy of our noble youth to use it for any unseemly purpose or for taking vengeance on wrongs suffered in former days. We hope that this new possibility for cooperation in the shaping of school and community life will fill you with a new sense of common responsibility for the future of our people and the joyful eagerness to promote the renovation of our education of our young people. We promise to liberate the work of the young from all sectarian and worm-eaten relics of a bygone age, and to transform it according to the demands of the new era and the eternal values of humanity. May our young people justify by their earnestness and loyalty a confidence such as has never before in our history been offered them."

The foregoing communication to the Frankfurter Zeitung (which was in the form of a lengthy telegram) should doubtless be read in conjunction with the 32 points of the Minister's program, published by the Socialist press about a month before the end of last year. The list of reforms proposed by Herr Hanisch was as follows:

A.—General

"1. The separation of church and state has been settled in principle. 2. Religion has ceased to be an examination subject, and the introduction of unsectarian moral teaching is being prepared. 3. Supervision of schools by the local clergy and participation of the clergy in the district inspections are abolished. 4. Mixed education of boys and girls has already been introduced in some schools. 5. Teachers and scholars receive powers of self-government. 6. A.

"7. The separation of church and state has been settled in principle. 2. Religion has ceased to be an examination subject, and the introduction of unsectarian moral teaching is being prepared. 3. Supervision of schools by the local clergy and participation of the clergy in the district inspections are abolished. 4. Mixed education of boys and girls has already been introduced in some schools. 5. Teachers and scholars receive powers of self-government. 6. A.

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chauvinism is banished from the instruction, and especially from the instruction in history. 7. Prussia will propose the assembly of a school conference for the whole empire. 8. The uniform school (Einheitschule) is secured, and the abolition of all class schools will be begun immediately. 9. The office of rector will be deprived of its autocratic character and built up upon a collegiate basis. 10. The school authorities are instructed to promote among teachers' unions and at official conferences discussions of educational and cultural questions of policy in the spirit of the new age. 11. The Ministry of Education will include as representatives of the Socialist Party two ministers, one undersecretary, one principal adviser and two assistant advisers. 12. Touch will be kept with champions of the new movement throughout the whole country, and a list will be made of suitable candidates for freshening the body of officials and teachers. 13. The leaving examination from the secondary schools will be transformed, and the number of examinations will be reduced. 14. The Prussian Ministry of Education claims a share of the confiscated royal treasures for the purposes of national education—as training schools, boarding schools, model seminaries, museums, and national high schools. 15. Physical culture has been deprived of its military character.

B.—Teachers

"16. No teacher may in future be compelled to give religious education. 17. It has been proposed to the Ministry of War that all teachers shall be released immediately from their military obligations. 18. Work for the willing! Immediate provision of employment for teachers who return from the field by reducing the size of classes, filling of all vacant posts, and establishment of special courses. 19. The amnesty will be applied to all teachers who have received disciplinary punishment. 20. Teachers who have been punished for their political or religious convictions are to be reinstated. 21. The teachers will have representatives in the government and in the school administration. The Socialist teacher Menzel has been appointed principal adviser in the Ministry of Education. 22. Tried teachers will be appointed to local inspectorships of schools without special examinations.

C.—Universities

"23. Prominent representatives of scientific socialism and of other tendencies which have hitherto been systematically excluded are to be appointed to university chairs. 24. A system of national high schools is to be built up on large lines, and to be placed in organic connection with existing schools and high schools. 25. The reorganization of the technical high schools will be effected in close connection with the universities. 26. The social, legal and financial position of the assistant teachers in universities (Privdozenten) is to be raised. 27. Freedom of doctrine in the universities is to be rid of its last fetters. 28. Professorial chairs and research institutes for sociology will be established.

D.—General Culture

"29. The theaters will be put under the Ministry of Education. The theater censorship has been abolished. 30. Opportunity for work, and relief where necessary, will be given to unemployed artists and writers on their return from the field. The system of appointments will be reformed in association with the organizations of artists of every school. 32. The royal theaters will become national theaters, and the court orchestras will become national orchestras."

There is all the old Prussian thoroughness in this scheme, which has no doubt served an immediate purpose. But how much of it will remain no one can say as yet. Germany today, as has lately been well observed, gives the impression of one enormous jellyfish without will or ability to move.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—An usual beginning of the year was marked by many gatherings in London of educational societies and associations. A large number of these have for some time past experienced a centripetal tendency, drawing them into what is nominally a single conference held this year at University College (University of London) from Jan. 1 to Jan. 11, under the title of the Seventh Annual Conference of Educational Associations. No one teacher could possibly attend all the discussions or hear all the papers, but a certain common bond is established by means of the inaugural address and the printing of the more important proceedings. More powerful still as an agent for bringing the societies into one fold are the many opportunities that teachers thus find to meet one another between the various sessions.

Some of the more important bodies, however, stand outside the general conference, though holding their meetings during the Christmas vacation, while the greatest of all the professional societies—the National Union of Teachers—assemble during the Easter holidays. Primary education, in fact, chooses the spring, and secondary education the winter for re-construction. It may be added that teachers who are interested in the university aspects of education find themselves brought together in the summer schools at Oxford and Cambridge and elsewhere. Such divisions do not make for the recognition of one great profession of teaching.

Nothing has stirred this seventh conference so much as the report that, in the coming reconstruction of the government, what is considered by politicians as a more important office

than the Ministry of Education might be assigned to Mr. Fisher. Forthwith the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"This conference, composed of 39 educational associations, which is now assembled at University College, London, wishes to urge the importance of retaining Mr. Fisher as Minister of Education. The educational developments accomplished by him during his period of office have given profound satisfaction to the teaching profession. Further, the confidence established between the Board of Education and teachers through Mr. Fisher's appointment and achievements has inspired teachers with a high sense of their responsibility in the training of the youth of the nation, and it is of the utmost importance that this confidence should be maintained and strengthened by the continuance of Mr. Fisher in the office of Minister of Education."

That the report has an adequate foundation was made clear by the president (Mr. F. B. Mallin) at another gathering of teachers—the Incorporated Society of Headmasters—who were meeting at the Guildhall. Mr. Mallin said that at the association's dinner the previous night, Sir John McClure, with considerable astuteness managed to induce Mr. Fisher to tell them that, whereas he personally wished to remain at the Board of Education, he was not at all sure that he would be allowed to do so. There was no member of the association who would not regard the removal of Mr. Fisher from the Board of Education at the threshold of his work—and he said himself that he had many arrows yet left in his quiver—as a national disaster. It was quite clear from what Mr. Fisher said that the decision rested with the Prime Minister. They wished was not to be disturbed. They were upon a similar motion to that given above was carried unanimously, a copy being sent to all the other educational conferences then being held in London and elsewhere.

Miss Bertha S. Phillips, M. A., O. B. E., who has lately been attached to the British Legation at Stockholm, is the new principal of Westfield College, University of London. Her career has been one of distinction. At Girton College, Cambridge, she obtained first class honors in the medieval and modern language tripos and subsequently lectured and held the post of librarian of the college. Later on she became the first holder of the Lady Carlisle scholarship at Somerville College, Oxford. Miss Phillips is the only woman fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Copenhagen, where she worked at the university. Her studies in connection with the early history and literature of Scandinavia took her not only to Copenhagen but to other cities of North Europe. She is the daughter of James Sturges Phillips, headmaster of Bedford Grammar School for more than a quarter of a century, himself a distinguished scholar, a fellow of New College, Oxford, and in his time a well-known athlete.

Brig.-Gen. C. H. Gater has been unanimously appointed Director of Education for Lancashire at a salary of £1,500, in succession to Dr. Lloyd Snape, now resigned. Before the war Brigadier-General Gater was Assistant Director of Education for Nottinghamshire. He became a second lieutenant in August, 1914, and saw service in Gallipoli, Egypt, and France. He was promoted rapidly, and was made a temporary brigadier-general in November, 1916, and before the armistice was recommended for a divisional command.

The council of the British Academy have awarded the Rose Mary Crawshaw prize for literature, to the value of £100, to Miss Grace Dulais Davies, M. A., University of Wales, an advanced student of King's College, University of London, for a work on the historical fiction of the Eighteenth Century. This prize may be awarded annually to a woman of any nationality who, in the judgment of the council of the British Academy, has written or published, within three years preceding the date of the award, a historical or critical work of sufficient value and in connection with English literature, preference being given to a work regarding one of the poets, Byron, Shelley, or Keats. The last award was made in 1916.

The results of all the university polls have been declared. In no case has the Labor candidate been elected. By far the best total was obtained by Mr. Sidney Webb, for whom 2141 votes were given as against 2810 for Sir Philip Magnus, the sitting member. Of the six candidates recommended by the Teachers' University Election Association, three have been returned to Parliament, namely, Mr. J. E. P. Rawlinson for Cambridge, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher for the combined northern (English) universities, and Mr. J. Herbert Lewis for the University of Wales. To the Scottish universities three seats are assigned. Mr. D. M. Cunningham secured the second place, but the full support of the teachers' organization, the Educational Institute of Scotland, in Ireland, a Sinn Féin, Mr. John MacNeill, received more than double the votes of the Nationalist candidate for the National University, while for Belfast Sir William White, the nominee of the Unionist Party, had over 12 times the number given to the Sinn Féin representative. Sinn Féin did not even put forward a candidate for the Dublin seat, while the Nationalists made a very poor showing with their nominee, Mr. John MacNeill, who is thus the only university representative of the Sinn Féiners, was professor of Irish in the National University, and president of the Sinn Féin organization at the time of the Easter rebellion. He took no active part in the rebellion, but having been tried by court-martial was sentenced to penal servitude for life for his association with the movement which led up to it. He was afterwards amnestied.

We search in vain throughout the

DAWN OF EDUCATION IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Our lexicons certainly do convey the impression that "education" connotes the development of the mentality by the use of textbooks under the careful guidance of competent teachers who are usually segregated from other instructors by the title "pedagogues"—which term formerly seemed, at least, to convey a meaning that was rather derogatory. The fact that such locations as "manual training," and similar cognate terms are used when other than book teaching is spoken of, appears to justify the distinction. If that restricted meaning for "education" were the proper and only one to use when writing about those who carefully "teach the young idea how to shoot," we should be absolutely barred from using "education" when treating of Japanese education until long after the beginning of the Christian era. Because "books" positively demand the art of reproduction of a primary text by some manual or mechanical process which, in turn, requires the use of agreed symbols to represent things or ideas.

Thus we get back to phonetics and arbitrary alphabets, ideographs, or pictographs, and not one of these ways of fixing thought did the Japanese have until well into the Third Century after Christ. Hence, in the narrow, conventional sense of the word, the Japanese had no "education" 2000 years ago. Yet some of their extravagantly patriotic publicists have boldly contended (only within the last 20 years or so, it must be admitted) that their country has a written, unbroken history for a term of more than 2500 years. It is not worth while to discuss at any length the absurdity of this claim; it is quite sufficient to say that archaeologists and historians—both Japanese and Europeans, almost without exception—agree that the first date in Japan's early history which can be accepted with even reasonable confidence is A. D. 461, and it has been discovered that the annals of the Sixth Century of our era are to be received with great caution.

Professor Basil Hall Chamberlain, who of all men is most kindly disposed to give the Japanese full credit for all that they claim for themselves in history, education, and culture, when there is the slightest reason for so doing, says in "Things Japanese": "We ourselves have no doubt of the justice of this negative criticism, and can only stand in amazement at the simplicity of most European writers who have accepted—without sifting them the uncritical statements of the Japanese annalists. One eminent German professor, the late Dr. Hoffmann, actually discusses the book of Jimmu Tenno's accession in the year 660 B. C., which is much as if one should gravely compute in cubic inches the size of the pumpkin which Cinderella's fairy godmother turned into a coach and four. How comes it that profound erudition so often lacks the salt of humor and the guidance of common sense?"

The earliest literary work of the Japanese that has come down to us is the Kojiki, or "Record of Ancient Matters." The date of its compilation has been fixed at that which corresponds to the year 712 of our era, and it was composed soon after the spread of a knowledge of the Chinese ideographs amongst the limited circle about the court, in the central part of the Empire, permitted of written literature. But Kojiki is not Japanese literature at all; for it was written with Chinese ideographs used phonetically as the authors had heard them pronounced by their earliest visitors from the Middle Kingdom, and for the purpose of giving what was doubtless the spoken language of the Japanese court at the time. It contains no reference to anything approaching "education," as we understand the word in its highest meaning.

It is generally admitted that there is reason to believe that one or two books conforming to Chinese rules of prosody were written in the same phonetic way as Kojiki, antedating that legend by some years, but no trace of these remain. A few years later than Kojiki, the Nihongi, "Chronicles of Japan," a more pretentious work written in Chinese, the Latin of that age and country, followed by the former, probably, in about A. D. 720 came the Man-yōshū, or "Collections of a Myriad Leaves." It is an anthology of the most ancient poems of the language, and is invaluable as a repository of facts and allusions interesting to the philologist, the archaeologist, and the historian. Its poetical merit is also rated very high by the orthodox native critics, who are unacquainted with any literature but their own, unless it be Chinese. From that time forward the literary stream has never ceased to flow. It has flowed in a double channel—that of books in the native language, and that of books written in classical Chinese.

Kojiki and Nihongi have both been carefully translated, but there is little in their reading to reward anyone but the most ardent antiquarian. The former "gives us some curious pictures and reads as if it were trustworthy." The latter "supplies full details as far as A. D. 701," but too often falls into the "full details" savor of overmuch of that reiteration which has frequently discouraged the young student of Xenophon's "Anabasis," with its repetition, page after page, of "this day we marched ten parasangs." Virtually all of the so-called historical part of both compilations is "contradicted by the more trustworthy, because contemporaneous, Chinese and Korean records, and to turn from negative to positive testimony, can be proved in some particulars to rest on actual forgery."

We search in vain throughout the

length and breadth of Japan for ancient rock inscriptions which can, even by a wild flight of imagination, be attributed to an effort which may properly be called educational or even of record. The nearest approach to something of the kind is the sepulchral monuments of those who were doubtless rulers or the nobles who attended upon such sovereigns. In these mounds are often found many small cylinders of roughly molded and partially fired clay, which archaeologists think were pedestals upon which stood, at first, the living attendants or servants who were partly interred with their lord, and later, the crude clay images that were substituted for the poor human victims.

If there are any suggestions of education in other prehistoric monuments they are of a base form. Some writers, whose statements, however, do not as a rule receive much attention, state that in times prior to the introduction of Chinese influence, the Japanese people made use of knotted cords in varying sizes and lengths, similar to the South American quipu, for keeping their records, and that teaching the young to make proper use of these constituted their earliest education. To this decidedly mythical statement we give no serious credence, and certainly there are no recognized evidences of the quipu in existence at present.

We must go to China to get something like a clear idea of when the Japanese obtained their first teachers in everything of practical or æsthetic value, and thus we learn that in the Third Century A. D. the arts of reading and writing were introduced from the Asiatic continent into the land where the sun rises—Japan. It was in the reign of the decidedly mythical Emperor Ojin, circa 200 A. D., that books (Chinese, of course) were brought from the mainland, and various useful arts were introduced by immigrants from Korea and China. It is about this time that sericulture was taught the Japanese and if they did not make use of textbooks, it is reasonably evident that education was closely approaching the higher form of school-room work.

Having reached the time in Japan when Chinese scholars entered the country and were made welcome, we really begin the record of education in that land. No Chinese scholar would dream of going abroad without supplying himself with a complete set of the classics and, if possible, compendiums of the same. We may, therefore, quite properly assume that those treasures of knowledge were looked upon with wholesome awe and respect by the admiring by the Sovereign of Japan, his courtiers and statesmen, and by the few gentles who were tolerated in the highest circles, all of whom craved instruction at the hands of their highly favored visitors.

At first the instruction imparted was undoubtedly in the nature of private tutoring, and possibly embraced something more than ordinary book-learning, for there is reason to believe that some of those early Chinese immigrants were more or less adept with the brush and displayed an ability which their Japanese friends sought to acquire. To what extent those pupils of the Chinese visitors in the Third Century profited by their opportunities, there is no exact way to determine; all we can say with reasonable safety is that for several centuries the influence of Chinese civilization made slow progress, and that which was most conspicuous lay rather along industrial lines (e. g. sericulture) than in erudition.

But when, in the latter part of the Sixth and the early part of the Seventh Century, there occurred what has been aptly called "the greatest event in Japanese history"—the conversion of the nation to Buddhism—"the change in educational matters was simply marvelous. With the coming of the earliest Buddhist missionaries there came, too, exponents of all Chinese culture. The Japanese immediately became acquainted with the somewhat crude yet fairly satisfactory mathematical instruments, which the Chinese, in their turn, had received from Europeans. Then, too, books began to be written or compiled, the earliest of which have been mentioned. A custom, hardly extinct, it must be admitted, even now, came into vogue, the moving influence for which is traceable to the influence of that imported religion: it was the custom of relinquishing the throne by the Mikado in order to spend the succeeding years in prayer and meditation. It became necessary to appoint regents for the young prince, who was called upon nominally to wield the scepter, and the inevitably worked disastrous influence, bringing about the confusion and internal wars of the Middle Ages in Japan, which continued until the strong Tokugawa dynasty of Shoguns welded into their absolute control all the affairs of the Empire in the Seventeenth Century.

From the Ninth to the Seventeenth Century, education was almost wholly in the hands of the Buddhist priesthood. That religion had fairly swept over Southern and Central Japan—the northern part of the main island and all of the northern one, Yesso (or Hokkaido, as it is now known), were still practically in the power of the barbarous aborigines, the Ainu. Everywhere the imperial family, the nobles, gentry, and even the common people, vied with each other in building and endowing temples, parades, and religious houses, where the priests found most comfortable homes, with every facility for the propagation of the doctrine and the giving of instruction in the Buddhist sutras, the expositions of the doctrine, many of which sutras lend themselves to transition into English verse of exquisite beauty.

The crystallization of education into the form which the Buddhist teachers gave it endured with scarcely any alteration until the Tokugawa had been dominant for several hundred years. The advanced scholars turned to the

study of Confucianism, and from it evolved what is incorrectly called the native cult, or religion, of Japan. Shinto (the "way of the gods"); while some were able, surreptitiously, to gain instruction in European medical practice from the Dutch at Nagasaki, from whom they also learned much of foreign educational ways, although the Shoguns' government tried hard to keep the country hermetically sealed against all outside influence, except that of China.

DOG IN THE MAZE TESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Of course it was bound to come; you may not profess an empirical wisdom in season and out, in an age taught to reverence empiricism, without taking strange risks of being believed, if only you "oligize" enough all the while. The "oligists" now may proclaim a triumph; it matters little whether the newspaper reports of the details are exaggerated, misadding, or accurate. All's one for that. The thing itself is openly proclaimed. Columbia University is alleged—and under the circumstances the word "alleged" seems a proper precaution—is alleged, let us say, to have decided upon psychological tests for admission to its precincts in lieu of the old-fashioned entrance examinations. Now no one will hold a brief for our present system of college entrance examinations; they are the least perfect products of an imperfect world. But because the heaven has fallen, shall we cease to eat bread, or substitute therefor a stone? A question not to be asked.

Strict logic leads men into strange byways. For example, a dog taught to find a path through a bewildering maze toward a red light signifying food, in preference to a green light signifying nothing—what tempting symbolism is here!—because the dog learns this, thus man shall be taught. But naturally this illustration is wide of the mark, for it has not been chosen by a psychologist. Any well-equipped "oligist" could point its essential ignorance and unfairness. Grant that experience is a great teacher, may we therefore arbitrarily anticipate it? And will our arbitrary anticipations be better worth while than a little knowledge of our old friends, old books?

The army is said to have used these dog-in-the-maze tests with excellent results. The present writer has seen them applied to many perspiring military young men. An officer, cold in manner as befits a person in a truly efficient frame of mind, seats himself with a stop-watch. The candidate, or whatever you choose to call him, is handed certain pieces of paper; the stop-watch snaps and the ordeal begins. Perhaps you have not dealt with bookkeeping for some time, if ever. No matter, there is a huge column of figures to be correctly added in so many seconds. If you fail, it is believed a sign that your age is insignificant. It is always difficult definitely to ascertain what is believed about you if you succeed. One of the next steps is to look fixedly at several geometrical figures in black and white on one page and pick them out on another. Probably this proves that you know black from white. Another test must have been originally intended for politicians; a lengthy paragraph is presented containing many blank spaces forming a rivulet through the text. The bemused candidate is supposed, again in a fixed number of seconds, to supply all the missing words. And so the "oligist" proceeds, thinking up ever worse inventions until the one-time members of the Spanish Inquisition would have blushed for their naïveté had they come into his presence. Actually, in some cases your powers of observation are tested by your ability to remember and recognize a sequence of Chinese ideographs. Let it be understood that it is not implied that Columbia has in mind any such tests as these. This is but the unfair record of an unsavory experience with certain aspects of a similar theory. Probably what soured the present writer was the discovery that his children performed all these tests with ease, while he failed to accomplish one of them in the time limit.

But in all seriousness let it be supposed that a great university possesses a freshman class composed exclusively of successful dog-in-the-maze candidates. What then? What have we really learned about these young men from our "practical psychology" that we should not have learned better about them by studying the fruits of their mental training as shown in their ability to express themselves on paper in their own language? And what of the man rejected with the stigma of possessing an infantile mind? Have we really made any progress by our new method? In other words, what we need to enforce are not new systems of mental confusion, but stricter standards applied to our present knowledge. When our colleges dare to take a stand for quality rather than quantity of candidates we shall have no need of putting the dog into a maze. Any teacher worth his salt can tell you in five minutes whether a candidate is worth his salt, and he needs no stop-watch to do it.

WYOMING SUPERINTENDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Recommendation that the state constitution be amended so as to abolish the office of state superintendent of public instruction is made in the biennial report of Miss Edith K. O. Clark, state superintendent of public instruction, which will be submitted to the coming Legislature. Miss Clark contends that this office is purely political and should have no place in the educational administration of this State.

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CALIFORNIA'S PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—There has been in progress for a long time in California a movement for the complete reorganization of the public school system of the State along somewhat radical lines. This movement has now reached the point where certain phases of the reorganization plan have crystallized and received the endorsement of the consensus of the educational opinion of the State, having been approved by the California Council of Education, the State Board of Education together with the commissioners of that body, and the committee of 21 appointed to study the reorganization problem.

The plans that have been approved require a constitutional amendment in order to have them put in effect. One of the important phases of this reorganization plan is the abandoning of the school district as an administrative unit and making the county the administrative unit, the purpose being to secure a more concentrated and better correlated system of administration than is possible under the dissociated condition that inheres in the school district form of organization. In California, there are 2600 school districts and those who favor the new plan assert that with this large number of administrative units effort is necessarily dissipated and a high standard of accomplishment made exceedingly difficult, whereas under the plan proposed, where each one of the 58 counties is made an administrative unit, energy and resources would be so conserved, concentrated and correlated that the highest efficiency would be realized. It is asserted by those who favor the plan that the reason why the city schools are more efficient than those of the rural districts is not only because more money is spent on the city schools than on the country schools, but because the city schools operate under the larger and the country schools, under the smaller, unit plan.

The reorganization plan that has been agreed upon also includes the election of a county board of education by direct vote of the people, the county superintendent of schools to be appointed by the elected board of education. An important point in the plan is the proposal that the county board of education shall have power to determine the county taxes for school purposes, which function is now performed by the county board of supervisors, which is the regularly established legislative body of the county.

If any districts within the county unit desire to tax themselves for school purposes, they shall according to the reorganization plan, be allowed to do so. The necessary constitutional and other legal provisions for allowing these districts to levy taxes in addition to the one-time members of the state and county school funds for permanent outlay, and for additional educational activities, other than those provided for by state and county funds, are included in the reorganization program. The idea underlying this provision is that there should be a minimum standard of financial support that all schools should have but that if any community wishes to make expenditure above that standard it should be allowed to do so.

The question of the selection of the state superintendent of public instruction and the State Board of Education is not included in the reorganization program.

UNIVERSITY FACULTY VOTES TO FORM UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois.—Instructors of the University of Illinois have formed a union. At a meeting of more than 100 members of the faculty it was unanimously decided to organize under the name of the Associated Teachers of the University of Illinois.

Charles B. Stillman, president of the American Federation of Teachers, addressed the meeting. He said, "It is the object of the organization, according to the plans by which it is organized, to make for better welfare of the instructors and to bring them in touch with their ultimate employers, the people." Mr. Stillman recently returned from a trip through the East where he had been organizing similar groups.

The organization of the instructors of the University of Illinois is the first of the kind for any of the big universities of the West.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The University Union will be permanently established in Paris on a building site valued at \$100,000, according to recent reports from that city. Henry B. Thompson, treasurer of the union and a member of the Princeton board of trustees, who is now in Paris, has formally accepted the gift, which was donated by the city. Plans for the elaborate building which is to be erected have already been mapped out. A closer bond of friendship between the American and French educational systems is expected to follow the establishment of the union, for it will tend to bring together French and American educators, and will promote the exchange of scholarships between these countries.

THE HOME FORUM

Going to Church

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE following remark was once made to a student of Christian Science by a clergyman whose work brought him into touch with the men working on the vast sheep-rearing farms of one of the British Dominions: "Why is it that I can do what I like with the men when they come to church on Sundays, but during the week they abandon themselves again regularly to the bad habits so prevalent among that class of men working under those conditions?"

To many people, going to church is synonymous with doing something from a sense of duty, or often even with being thoroughly bored. Nevertheless, if questioned, they would doubtless admit that the purpose of going to church is to pray to or worship God. Is it, however, necessary to wait until we enter a church in order to worship or pray to God?

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given the definition of church in the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 533), a definition which contains a wealth of meaning and leaves no room for the parochial concept of the word, still so frequently met with. There we read: "Church, the structure of Truth and Love; whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle."

"The Church is that institution, which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas and the demonstration of divine Science, thereby casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick."

From this it is clear that the outward and visible form of going to church by no means represents all that that phrase, as understood in Christian Science, stands for. Now, religion to be of any use must be available at all times, and in all circumstances. Did not Jesus the Christ prove this? Did he not apply Christianity to all the experiences of daily life? Did he not feed the hungry, find the money for the tax, still the tempest, as well as heal the sick and raise the dead?

This point is very forcibly brought out in the second paragraph of the definition referred to above. "The Church," Mrs. Eddy says, "is that institution, which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas." A careful analysis of this statement implies that something more is necessary than the mere attendance at a church service, rather does it show that just in so far as we are overcoming the belief in the reality, power or attraction of evil, are we demonstrating the true meaning of church. We are, that is, proving the presence, power and infinite availability of God, divine Mind.

It is certainly the privilege of all men to go to church, but it must not be forgotten, if we are really endeavoring to apply the teaching of Jesus the Christ, that we can be there just as much while following our daily routine, be it serving in the army or navy, in the office or the air force, as when in the material structure, generally known as a church.

All Christians are, theoretically, at least, engaged in combating evil and, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 450 of Science and Health, "The Christian Scientist has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death; and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good." This he surely accomplishes by "rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas," or by demonstrating church. We see then, how far reaching, how comprehensive, and yet how simple is the teaching Mrs. Eddy has given to the world; but to understand what is written in Science and Health and Mrs. Eddy's other writings entails a recognition of the firm foundation upon which the superstructure of the movement is built up, namely, the unity of good. It is immaterial whether the subject under discussion is church, or healing the sick, it can be successfully handled only when approached from that basis. The unity of good is a divine fact, the recognition of which must include the recognition of the unreality of evil. This understanding, certainly rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle, and is consequently demonstrating church. In order to do this great work we need not, then, confine ourselves to attendance in the material structure, but can find church universal and everpresent. How endless are our opportunities for bringing to mankind the true concept of what is so generally considered to be confined to attendance at church services.

There is another point in connection with this important question well worth considering. It is generally held that a church edifice is sacred, and that everything to do with a church service is sacred. With this wider concept of church, does it not become obvious that our every service, our every occupation, must be sacred, for with the enlarged vision, the deeper and more metaphysical understanding of church, we begin to recognize that one moment need not be more sacred than another, but rather that we are in church, always engaged in constructive true understanding, whereby alone we can "cast out devils, or error, and healing the sick." Will it not also follow that with this clearer and more intelligent view of church, we shall be

better prepared for the church services, better able to take part in them in a helpful manner?

The old order changeth, and the quicker we are willing to allow it to give place to the new, the better. Just as the old concept of God and man changes, so will our concept of church give place to the true meaning of the word, whereby we learn that going to church is not confined to attendance in a material structure, but is being manifested in every case of sickness healed, in every sinner reformed, in fact in "whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle."

On page 35 of Science and Health we read: "Our church is built on the divine Principle, Love. We can unite with this church only as we are new-born of Spirit, as we reach the Life which is Truth and the Truth which is Life by bringing forth the fruits of Love, casting out error and healing the sick." This is the church the Master founded, "and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Disraeli

I was very interested in politics, and one evening about 11 p.m. (it was in the seventies) I was in the lobby of the House of Commons, hoping to see some member who would give me a pass to the strangers' gallery, when who should come by but . . . William Corrie, the City Remembrancer.

He said, "Come with me," and took me to one of the gowned ushers who have control of the entrance to the gallery, and asked him to pass me up whenever I wished. Thereafter I was frequently in the House, and had the privilege of witnessing several of the encounters between Disraeli and Gladstone. We are not likely to see again such a formidable pair, so equally matched. With the greatest decorum and courtesy the weighty blows were delivered, and if personalities were intended, they were so wrapped up they were never outside the limitations of parliamentary speech. For example, Mr. Disraeli on one occasion was bringing Mr. Gladstone to book for a statement he considered lacking in accuracy. In the House of Commons at the present day, a member, I suppose, would deny it with angry bluntness. On this occasion Disraeli deferentially ventured to observe that the honorable member appeared to have so high a regard for the truth that he could not but remark he used it very sparingly.

Often have I seen Mr. Disraeli the sole occupant of the front opposition bench. Hour after hour he would sit there, missing nothing, sitting low back with his legs stretched out; only as the door swung open would his eye-glass go up to see who was entering or departing. Every time the door swung he did this, and once when he was in office he rose to reply to a lengthy speech Mr. Gladstone had made, which had concluded with a peroration, the solemnity of which cast a spell of awe, as it seemed, over the assembly. As he rose to his feet, all eyes were upon him, and impressive silence prevailed. He glanced at the Speaker, he looked furtively across to Mr. Gladstone, he turned to the body of members anxiously awaiting his utterances, then, with a curious grimace, or as it seemed to me a turn of the mouth, he shrugged his shoulders in such a manner that certain members near him tittered, and the next moment the whole House broke into uproarious laughter. And he had not uttered a word. What he had done was to take every particle of serious reflection out of Gladstone's impressive peroration.

In the mayoralty of William Ferneley Allen, his daughter, Miss Allen, took the position of Lady Mayoress. The Tories were in office, and at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th of November the chief member of the government present was Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Derby, the Prime Minister, being unable to attend. Miss Allen was wont to tell how from the moment of Mr. Disraeli's introduction to her, his entertaining humor was never at fault. Something fantastic or amusing appeared to be in everything which caught his eye. She was, of course, escorted into dinner by him. On a few occasions there had been so grave, there was a total absence of gravity, for in the passing hour elation had taken its place, an elation which had abandoned itself to the spirit of the evening, the brilliant lights, the strains of the music, the animated voices, and, above all, the felicitous consciousness of his own great popularity. Later, he was finishing some light remark to her while actually in the act of rising to his feet to speak, and under cover, as it were, of the applause which greeted the announcement of his name. The next moment he was moving along in those measured utterances for which the whole country was waiting. —A. G. Temple, in "Guildhall Memories."

My Lizard

I sit among the hoary trees, With Aristotle on my knees, And turn with serious hand the pages, Lost in the cobweb-bush of ages; When suddenly with no more sound Than any sunbeam on the ground, The little hermit of the place Is peering up into my face— The slim, gray hermit of the rocks, With bright, inquisitive, quick eyes, His life a round of harks and shocks, A little ripple of surprise.

Now lifted up, intense and still, Sprung from the silence of the hill, He hangs upon the ledge a-glisten, And his whole body seems to listen! My pages give a little start, And he is gone—to be a part Of the old cedar's crumpled bark, A mottled scar, a weather-mark!

—Edwin Markham.

Four Great Women Novelists

Writing of "The Great Four" women novelists of the Nineteenth Century, R.

Brimley Johnson says, in "The Women Novelists" (1912), that although "all primarily domestic, if not actually parochial, the middle-class, 'set' as a subject by Richardson, became—more or less consciously—subdivided in their hands. Fanny Burney confined herself, almost without reserve, to studies of town life, with an occasional digression to fashionable health resorts. It is true that her heroines may sigh for a sylvan glade or dream of green fields; no woman of sensibility could do less. In their minds the country must inevitably be allied to virtue and content. But we cannot pretend that the rural scenes of 'Camilla' are drawn from nature; and Miss Burney was, undoubtedly, most at home in the drawing-room, at the assembly, in the opera house, or at the baths. Nowhere else can we find so vivid and lifelike a picture of society in the Eighteenth Century—the dramatic contrast with 'Commerce at play' recalling 'Vanity Fair.' It is here, in fact, that Miss Burney's exceptional personal experience gave her the enviable opportunity of drawing both Mayfair and Holborn at first hand. She is specifically Metropolitan, though we should not say Cockney. In her imagination there is no world outside London, no higher ambition than notoriety about Town."

"The difference in Jane Austen's work is almost startling. She seems practically unaware of London; and it would be difficult to name any group of intelligent persons so absolutely indifferent to its gayeties, its activities, or its problems as the characters in all her novels."

"Jane Austen's familiars are all drawn from the most unpromising circles: those who live 'just outside' small towns, have just enough to live on without working for it, are just sufficiently well-bred to marry into 'the County,' just simple enough to welcome a few 'superior' townspeople. . . . Her heroines are not so gay as Miss Burney's; they are not so thoroughly 'in the swim.' But her picture is similarly one of home life, varied by 'visiting' and 'receiving.'"

"Miss Brontë, even more thoroughly ignoring London, does not exhaustively represent any one class, and has, indeed, little concern with 'manners.' Nevertheless, practically all her characters have 'something to do.' They follow a profession, or own a factory. Clergymen are still largely in evidence, but education—in different forms—has come to the front, and what is still more significant, some of her heroines have to work for their living. Wherefore, apart from the increased intensity of emotion, the external atmosphere is far more strenuous, and in 'Shirley' we even find the dawn of a social problem, echoes of the early struggle between Capital and Labor. The pictures of school life, at home and abroad, do not merely reproduce facts, but cry out for improvement. The intimate knowledge of Continental conditions is, in itself, a new feature."

"Finally, George Eliot extends the sphere of action in many directions. Maintaining the middle-class realism of Richardson, in her case largely concentrated on small-town tradesmen and farmers, she still avoids London, but embraces every 'profession,' and approaches, by expert study for 'copy,' the laborers and mechanics 'discovered' by Victorian novelists. She travels lower and more widely than her predecessors for atmosphere. She does not confine herself, like them, to personal experience. In 'Felix Holt' she deliberately arranges for the illustration of economic politics; in 'Daniel Deronda' she opens a big 'race' problem; in 'Romola' she essays 'historical' romance. The passionate emotional outbursts of Charlotte Brontë have become psychological analyses; 'problems' of all sorts are discussed with philosophical composure and professional knowledge. Within her self-imposed limits, woman has covered the field."

F. E. Church's Home on the Hudson

From the "Letters of Susan Hale": Olana, June 29, 1884.

It is lovely here, real woods and wild, though the house or villa is gorgeous! Mrs. Church met me at Hudson, and we drove up here, several miles—through thick woods, like the ascent to the Alhambra. In fact Olana is placed something like that, on the top of a cone-like height commanding the Hudson. The house is large and all open on the lower floor, with wide doors and windows à deux battants, so that everywhere you look through vistas to shining oak boughs at hand, and dim, blue hills far beyond, middle distance omitted because so far below. The air is all perfumed with wild grape and hay-like scents. It reminds me of Thisselwood in this business. There are no noises whatever, but old squirrels yapping, and hermit thrushes and robins in unalarmed profusion. At present the household is Mrs. Carnes; Mr. Church . . . Mrs. Church, very pretty in soft white eucran; the boys, Winthrop and Louis, and their tutor, and Downie; these last have gone to church; the rest of us are writing in different rooms on different Persian carpets, with different pounded brass inkstands, and different oriental stuffs hung about on easy chairs of antique or artistic shapes. There are a great many animals attached to the house, donkeys and dogs and cats and turtles and a new owl just out of the egg, with great eyes turning in his head. We have talked a great deal about Mr. Appleton, Mexico, etc. It is that warm, inland out-of-door weather,

soft, not too hot, regular country, not at all sea-shore, suggestion of mountains. I wish I had more. I think I shall be happy for a month.

Olana, Sunday, July 6, 1884. It is a lovely quiet life. They are certainly the loveliest people that ever were.

Breakfast is very punctual at eight. The neat maid twangles a triangle to summon us, and we meet in a superb dining room which is a picture gallery, with a Salvador Rosa, the Mutille "Santa Rosa," and many other pictures. The walls are all windowless except on one side where the light comes from above the great fireplace. Up there you see the branches waving—but below it is choler-like. The exquisite flowers arranged only by Mrs. Church are always on the table, and every plate and pitcher and napkin is chosen for its beauty or prettiness.

The place is so large that I can walk miles without going off of it, great avenues of trees, a pond, nooks of shade, and always the wide view of the river and mountains. It is a little monotonous, in that just so much as you go down you have to climb up again, being on the very top of everything; in this reminding me of Mo-nadnock Halfway House.

Olana, July 27, 1884.

I write now my last from here. After all, how alarmingly fast the month has gone. I have got half my book done (in pages) and have read it to the Churches, who are delighted.

We have had a quiet week here—only a Mr. Austen, friend of Mr. Church, great traveler in South America, for a few days. The children all left us Thursday. Our family thus reduced to a quartet of elders, the chief interest is the sweet little owl. The boys let him loose, he having reached full size, but he comes back about dusk every night to get fed. His little twitter is heard, and he floats softly into the room, alighting on some chair. He is perfectly tame, so I catch him, or somebody, and we give him water in a spoon and bits of meat. He revisits his cage, takes a seat for a minute in his little round basket bed, and then, having shown his friendliness to the family, soars off into the night on silent wings.

It Was in Early-Early Spring

It was in early-early spring: New blades of grass were peering. Rivulets ran, the warmth was soft. Woods' greenness was transparent. The shepherd's horn at break of day Was yet unheard in village: The forest ferns still had their fronds In spikes of laces curling. It was in early-early spring— White gleamed the silver birches— Count Alexey Tolstoy (tr. from the Russian by Mme. N. Jarintov).

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Clovelly, in Devonshire, England

While Below Are Rows of Boats

It is no easy matter to give any idea in words of the beauty of Clovelly, or of the loveliness of the coast line on either side of it. The little village nestles, fronting the sea among the hanging woods, and at the foot of the steep paved street, up and down which

the donkeys come and go, literally beasts of burden, lies the opal-tinted sea. There is a good deal about Clovelly which brings back memories of seaside villages far away in the South. For one thing, the steep street with its stone steps and its climbing donkeys is reminiscent of Italy, and besides this there is more color about Clovelly than an English fishing village can generally show, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, sayer color.

It is hard to decide which is the most beautiful view of the place, whether from the Hobby drive, when the tiny harbor and its ancient pier is seen far away down below, with the white surf breaking to right and left along the sands under the rounding wooded cliffs, or from the little pier whence the village rises abruptly as it begins its ascent of the hill, while below are rows of boats drawn up above high water mark.

Clovelly is beautiful from every point of view and under all conditions. Perhaps it is at its very best on a spring afternoon, when the woods are copper and reddish purple, with green flakes here and there where the leaves have begun to unfold and the sea is very still and very pale blue. There are no tourists at that season, hurrying on shore from the waiting steamer. The place is quiet, and the Old World charm of the quaint street and the famous New Inn gets its full value. There is nothing out of the picture at Clovelly, every house seems what and where it should be, and village and setting seem equally worthy of each other.

On a Colombian Paramo

"Forest begins at nine thousand feet," Leo E. Miller says, describing his visit to the paramos of Ruiz and Isabel, in his book "In the Wilds of South America." "Toward evening we reached a native hut—the second since reaching the valley. The elevation of the place was ten thousand five hundred feet. A large clearing in which white clover grew abundantly surrounded the house. The inhabitants had other clearings farther down, where they planted corn and wheat. . . . They treated us most courteously and placed one of their two rooms at our disposal, although it happened that a score or more of chickens occupied the same quarters."

"After leaving the house the next morning we soon reached the heavy mountain forest. A deserted hut stood near the border of it, so on our return from the paramo we spent several days there. The chief attraction about the place was the abundance of white-throated sparrows. Their cheerful little song could not fail to endear them to anyone with even a limited aesthetic nature. Whether one hears it in the hot, tropical lowlands or on a bleak mountain top twelve thousand feet above sea level, the happy little melody is always the same. Nor is the music confined to the hours of daylight only. I have frequently heard it in the darkest hours of the night, ringing clear and sweet in the all-pervading darkness. These birds are fond of the proximity of men and are most abundant where he has chosen to break the soil and erect his abode. The nest is in a neat, cup-shaped structure made of fine grasses; it is placed in a low bush or on the ground."

"The belt of forest through which we penetrated before reaching the

paramo was magnificent. A species of orchid bearing long spikes of yellow flowers was in full bloom; there were many hundreds of the thick-leaved plants, some perched on lofty branches, others growing from crotches but a few feet above the ground, but all surmounted by a glorious halo of golden blossoms.

"We left the forest with its giant moss-covered trees, ensnaring creepers, and breathless silence suggesting a thousand mysteries, at about noon. It ends abruptly and is replaced by a narrow strip of low, dwarfed trees and bushes with small leaves that are either very stiff or covered with thick down. There were also clumps of blueberry bushes, but the fruit was raw, bitter, and inedible for human beings. Lupines and gentians grew in the hollows and numerous composites thrived on the slopes. After a stiff climb of an hour we gained the summit of a rise; the whole panorama of the paramo was spread out before us—a marvelous series of brown plateaus, sunken valleys with tiny rivulets meandering through them, and stern ridges dotted with blackened, rocky peaks. The snow fields of the higher altitudes were entirely obliterated by banks of cold, gray clouds.

"The word 'paramo' means an elevated plain, barren of trees, uninhabited, and exposed to icy blasts of wind from the higher elevations. This description exactly fitted the country before us. We descended into one of the valleys at the head of which lay a placid lake of small size, and made camp at the base of one of the projecting walls of rock that flanked it. The elevation of the valley is about twelve thousand seven hundred feet, and the main peaks of the range hemming in the paramo rise to a height of sixteen thousand feet or more.

"Long, wiry grass covered the valley floor; the top was bent over, forming a billowy expanse of brown, variegated with diminutive patches of green. . . . A large part of the soil was springy beneath our step; it was underlain by numberless rivulets which trickled from the slopes and made their way to the stream in the middle of the valley."

"There was an abundance of birds on the paramo, especially along the bush-grown banks of the stream; but all were of dull colors—slaty blue, gray, black, or deep brown, that harmonized with the bleak surroundings. Their habits reminded us of open-country birds of the northern United States. Gray flycatchers ran over the ground; at frequent intervals they mounted high in the air, like horned larks, for which at a distance we mistook them. A small wrenlike bird, black with brown flanks (Scytalopus sylvestris), lived in the taller herbage. It had a piping note that could be heard fifty yards away, but the agile bird was hard to see on account of its obscure color and mouse-like habits that kept it constantly in the thickest cover."

"The finches were perhaps better represented than any other family of birds. A few goldfinches, in small bands, frequented the flowering shrubs. A kind of slaty finch (Phytolus unicolor grandis) was far more abundant and fairly evenly distributed over the entire paramo. We discovered a nest of this species among the grass at the base of a frailejon; the structure was beautifully made of down taken from the leaves of the plant which sheltered it. It contained two pear-shaped eggs of a greenish color heavily speckled with fine dull-brown dots."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50
Three Months \$2.25 One Month . . . 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

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POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING
To North America . . . 2 cents
Up to 16 pages . . . 1 cent 2 cents
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1919

EDITORIALS

An Industrial Parliament

THE phrase "the unrest in the world" is in danger of becoming a formula of panic. Yet, if the world understood more of history than it does, it would realize that the unrest of today is only the crest of the wave of social upheaval which obtained its first momentum when the original capitalist acquired through his energy or selfishness something which his fellow men were too idle or too moral to seize, or when the collar of slavery was riveted round the neck of the earliest slave. In short the spirit of unrest extends back to that mental condition of original sin, which the Babylonish tradition in the Bible typifies as the serpent tempting the woman in the garden.

The English peasants of the Fourteenth Century gave expression to this spirit of unrest in the familiar couplet.

When Adam delved and Eve span
Who was then the gentleman?

But long before John Ball or Jack Straw came to incite these peasants against the Statute of Laborers, the plebeians of Rome were wont to go down into the Forum flinging "their sweaty night caps in the air," and screaming "Panis et Circenses," "Bread and the Circus." Ever since then the man who has had nothing has been demanding toll from the man who has had something, and has been demanding it on other places than the King's toby. Indeed it is quite possible that Nebuchadnezzar had every whit as short a way with the Babylonish Bolsheviks as ever Defoe conceived for Dissenters, or Mr. Pinkerton, put into operation in American labor disputes.

All this being so, society can afford to still its panic, and begin to look at the question from a less jaundiced viewpoint. Some statesmen of larger vision have already realized this. Mr. Lloyd George for one, as it has been indicated that he would, for weeks past in the cables from the London office of this paper, has taken the bull by the horns, and has set up a sort of Industrial Parliament in London. Something it was obvious had got to happen. Strikes were ceasing to be incidents, and becoming a habit, and carefully entered into covenants were beginning to assume the substance of the pie-crust of the proverbial promise. Every one who was not solemnly asleep knew exactly what all this meant. It meant that the labor dog was beginning to be wagged by its tail. It meant that the syndicalist element, not infrequently the better-educated element, and generally the more energetic element in the labor lodge, was out for mischief. Now if the syndicalist had been a little better educated still, he would have discovered something quite well known to the labor leaders, and that is that industry is a joint enterprise, in which the muscles and patience of the operative are joined with the organizing power and mental force of capital. Thereupon, he would have realized something which even so bitter an anti-capitalist as Mr. Philip Snowden made no secret of, a few years ago, namely, that for the National Union of Railwaymen, to take a single example, to attempt to take over the railways in Great Britain, at the present moment, would be a blunder calculated to spell immediate shipwreck.

In such circumstances the encouragement of the promiscuous strike becomes a purely anarchistic policy. That, to do justice to its sponsors, is all the promiscuous strike was ever meant to be. Not one of the sponsors ever imagined that it could be of any immediate advantage to labor. What they were aiming at was something altogether ulterior. They hoped to make industries non-remunerative. If only they could keep these industries working at a loss, they would look forward to some golden age when they might fall, almost without conflict, into the hands of the operatives. The labor leaders, far better informed, know that such a day may safely be fixed some time in the Greek Kalends. But the labor tail, in its economic ignorance, argues differently. In any case, if this plan should fail, the tail was willing to look forward to a period of anarchy, when armies of uncritical Micawbers would wait beamingly for something to turn up.

Labor, such economists argue, has obtained higher wages during the war than ever before. Obviously then, by simple Micawberian logic, wages can be increased and hours reduced in a time of peace. What the Micawbers never take into consideration, though the labor leaders do, is the interesting fact that wages during the war have been paid, not out of earnings but out of capital, and that this cannot possibly continue sine die.

It was under such conditions, then, that Mr. Lloyd George determined that the policy of drift was becoming positively dangerous, and must be brought to a conclusion. He determined accordingly to call a sort of Industrial Parliament, which, sitting permanently during the difficult period of reconstruction, immediately following the war, might at least draw capital and labor more closely together in a homogeneous effort to demonstrate the interdependence of all industries, and the necessity for arriving at a modus vivendi which would be satisfactory to both. Unless some such arrangement can be come to, it is obvious that society, as at present organized in Great Britain, will have to admit itself bankrupt, an altogether unthinkable alternative. At the same time, capital in Great Britain, it is manifest, must be prepared to make the necessary concessions. Only on such a basis can the change from a pre-war to post-war conditions be effected without a disastrous conflict.

Nobody in England, of course, believes that society is in any way bankrupt. On the contrary the country is convinced that it was never nearer a satisfactory settlement of the labor question. Mr. Lloyd George's latest effort to set up a sort of Industrial Parliament is a proof of this. What some people are rather unnecessarily fond of advertising as "the revolt of Labor" is no social revolution at all. It is rather a social evolution brought

about by the colossal alterations which came in the train of the Great War. No sane person denies the existence of these alterations, or is in the least anxious to close his eyes to them. On the contrary every one is perfectly aware that one of those vast, silent changes, which periodically occur, has taken place. And every one is convinced that the life of the nation will flow forward just as placidly in the future as in the past.

The Folly of It

A GENTLEMAN, described as chief counsel for the Distillers Association of the United States, has, so it is reported, taken steps toward the organization and conduct of a campaign with a view to the defeat of national prohibition, notwithstanding the all but unanimous ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution.

Under the plan of operation already set afoot by the liquor interests, it seems that petitions are even now in circulation in California and Ohio asking for a referendum on the prohibition amendment, provision for referendum elections on legislation being provided for in the organic law of these commonwealths.

Anti-prohibitionists in New York are quoted as expressing the belief that thirteen of the fourteen states in which it is intended to hold referendum elections on the acceptance or rejection of the federal constitutional amendment relating to prohibition will reject the amendment, and thus defeat national prohibition. These anti-prohibitionists insist that if only nine of the states concerned reject prohibition the federal amendment fails of its required ratification of three-fourths of the states.

The chief counsel referred to has been induced "to clarify the confusion which seems to prevail in some quarters about the referendum," and he proceeds to enlighten the nation in this fashion:

There are twenty-two states whose constitutions provide for a referendum on all legislation. In eight of these states the legislatures adjourned three to six months ago. The time for a referendum in these states has expired. In fourteen of these states the legislatures are still in session. In these states the constitutions provide that the petitions for the referendum shall be filed within sixty days or ninety days after the adjournment of the legislatures. When the petitions for a referendum have been filed an election must ensue. The acts of the legislatures in ratifying the amendment are open to rejection or approval. If approved the ratification stands; if disapproved the ratification fails.

There is more to his statement, but this is enough to show the folly of the course which the Distillers Association of the United States is pursuing, even under the leadership of able counsel. The point might, of course, be raised that the disposition of a submitted amendment to the federal Constitution by a state legislature is not legislation, and, therefore, evidently does not come under the requirement of the referendum clause in the fundamental law of any of the states; but if it were necessary to go into details, there are other points of weakness besides this in the chief counsel's position which also would call for attention; and controversy, for the mere sake of argument, in this instance would be a waste of time.

The Constitution of the United States of America stands above all state constitutions. Amendments to the federal instrument supersede and automatically nullify all provisions of a conflicting nature in state constitutions. The federal Constitution provides the manner of its own amendment; the states have nothing to do with the amendment submitted beyond following the federal Constitution as to the specific manner in which the submitted amendment shall be ratified or rejected. More than the number of states necessary to ratify the prohibition amendment have ratified it in the manner provided by the fundamental law itself. The prohibition amendment, therefore, is itself now fundamental law, and nothing short of an amendment revoking the prohibition amendment, and carried through in exactly the same manner as was the amendment just ratified, can change the situation to the satisfaction of the Distillers Association of the United States, no matter how much money it may be able and willing to squander in carrying on its nonsensical campaign against prohibition in fourteen states.

A Hopeful Outlook for Brazil

DURING the war, especially in the latter half of 1917 and all through the following year, the external business of Brazil fell off very greatly, not only as a result of the shutting up of numerous European markets, but as a consequence of the general shortage of commercial tonnage. From the beginning, the republic had been completely out of sympathy with the Central Powers. In April, 1917, after the sinking of the *Parana*, diplomatic relations with Berlin were broken off, and in the following November war against Germany was declared. In his war message, President Braz said that his country was forced to take this step in self-defense, but that, in any event, it would have been impelled to take it in defense of the rights of humanity. It could not consent to or in any way condone submarine warfare.

There has long been reason for believing that the plucky stand taken by Brazil did much toward preventing at least one neighboring government from going over wholly to Germany, and that it served to strengthen one or two others in their determination to stand by the Allies. It was, however, an act that involved no little cost. To the extent of their ability, German financial and business interests in contiguous republics have boycotted Brazilian trade. Brazil had been spending great sums of money upon internal improvements before the outbreak of the war. The nation was in much the same condition as Canada in the summer of 1914, waiting for settlement and industrial growth to catch up with its costly preparations. The treasury balances were not satisfactory, and numerous makeshifts in national financing were resorted to in order to produce surpluses. Some of these took the form of taxation of a petty character and resulted only in arousing protest. Meanwhile, all large expenditures were curbed, and the republic was only beginning to round the corner when the war set in. Before the war, German shipping carried 65 per cent of Brazil's

merchandise. All this commerce soon came to an end, and lack of shipping prevented the allied nations from taking Germany's place.

Had there been no war, Brazil would, no doubt, have made great strides forward during the last four years. An arbitration treaty with the United States was signed in Washington on July 24, 1914, eight days before the crash. The people were taking an interest in industrial and agricultural expansion. The war disarranged all projects and stopped many of the most ambitious. Nevertheless, domestic difficulties did not affect the republic's decision to cast its lot with the Allies. Concerning a report recently received from Rio de Janeiro by one of the largest American financial concerns, the comment is made that "probably no country in the world, with the possible exception of those of the Central Powers, has been more adversely affected by the war, as regards foreign trade, than Brazil."

Brazil, it should be said, has not been resting quietly under the depressed commercial conditions prevalent particularly during the last two years. The republic, like some of the states of the United States, has recognized the unwisdom of putting all its eggs in one basket. It has for years depended upon the traffic in certain products. The market being certain for such commodities as coffee, rubber, and nuts, it has specialized in the production of these and spent money upon the importation of many necessities which it might have raised at home. This latter fact stands out more clearly before the Brazilians now than ever before, and they are earnestly engaged in considering plans for diversification in farming and in other industries. Moreover, they now seem bent upon getting down to a firmer credit basis, and to a gold standard. One of their latest financial schemes of promise calls for a fifty-year charter stock bank to be called the Bank of Brazil, with a directorate of nine members, including the president, who would be appointed by the federal government; three directors to be chosen by the commercial banks with Brazilian charters and shareholders, and five directors to be elected by the stockholders of the proposed bank. The importance of this enterprise lies in the fact that all non-Brazilian influence, especially of a dangerous character, is to be eliminated, while, to a considerable degree, the government will have control of the institution.

What Brazil needs most now is an ample outlet for her products. This is unattainable in the absence of ample shipping facilities. There have been unnecessary and harmful delays in meeting the wants of all South American countries in this respect, but Brazil's needs have been the most acute. The present prospects in this particular are, however, more cheerful. Conditions have already begun to mend. Brazil is hopeful over the outlook. She has reason to be, for the disposition of all the nations on the allied side is extremely friendly to her interests.

The Evangeline Country

MORE strangers, perhaps, principally Canadian and American, than ever before in its history, have visited Nova Scotia, especially that part of it known as the Land of the Acadians, during the last four years. This has been largely due to the fact that at Aldershot, the military encampment near Wolfville, have been gathered from time to time, from practically the beginning to the close of the great war, the flower of the young manhood of the maritime provinces.

Among the earliest of the contingents destined for overseas duty which also were under training for a period in this great camp was the "American Legion," composed of men from every part of the United States who could not restrain their ardor for the cause of the Allies until their own country should enter the conflict. Wolfville is but a short distance from Grand Pré, the so-called home of Evangeline, and of the multitude of visitors to Aldershot and Wolfville a large percentage made pilgrimages to the scenes which Longfellow has dealt with in his beautiful poem.

Possibly it is due to the impressions carried away by many of these visitors, impressions that in several instances have been published, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has purchased and taken upon itself the task of beautifying the stretch of meadow land lying close to the village of Grand Pré and known to legend, and to song and story, as the country over which Evangeline, supposed to have been the daughter of one Benedict Bellefontaine, and Gabriel, her promised husband, wandered in the halcyon days of Acadia. The Evangeline Memorial Society had, it is true, done something toward making the spot attractive, but there was opportunity for much more to be done, and the decision of the railway company mentioned to transform the district into a park, in which later is to be placed a statue, by Louis Philippe Hebert, of the New England poet's heroine, will no doubt give satisfaction to many people throughout English-speaking America.

The immediate vicinity of Grand Pré is not beautiful, compared with Wolfville, or with the magnificent orchard country lying beyond the Minas Basin. On either side of the road leading toward the imaginary home of Evangeline are clumps of willows planted by the Acadians, but the basin land is low and the highway is muddy during a large part of the year, a fact that deters the carriage and the automobile from penetrating far toward the sloping hillside on which what remains of the Bellefontaine house is pointed out. There is a row of ancient trees, said to have been transplanted from France, to which the name of "Evangeline Willows" has been given. There is the well said to have been used by the Bellefontaine family, and there is the site of the old Acadian chapel, identified solely by stones in a depression of the ground. In addition to these, the marshes of Minas serve to give a tinge of realism to one's recollection of the poem, and over the whole there is the air of sadness that Longfellow seems to have felt strongly, although he never saw the neighborhood which he so vividly pictured.

It is an interesting fact that Mrs. Richard Henry Dana, who was Edith Longfellow, daughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, was the only member of the poet's family who ever visited Grand Pré, at least up to

1910. Asked for her impressions of this visit, upon returning to her home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, she said: "It came about in a casual way. I was on a journey to friends at Cape Breton, and, realizing that I should pass through the country of the Acadians, I arranged to stop there for a day. Our party halted at Kent Lodge, in Wolfville. Taking a carriage, we drove to the locality of the famous village, and there spent most of the day." Kent Lodge is so called because the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, was once a guest of the house, the room which he occupied being still pointed out to strangers. The original part of the Lodge is quite ancient. To Mrs. Dana the village of Grand Pré presented rather a new and unattractive appearance. She added:

All of the buildings of the Acadians have been practically obliterated. Traces remain, however, and it is thought that the sites of the church, the village rector's house, and other structures have been discovered. A house is sometimes shown to tourists as that of Basil the blacksmith, but it is hardly possible that this can be genuine. The present inhabitants of Grand Pré all show a deep and sympathetic interest in the history of the Acadians and the poem. As I stood on the upper ground and looked down the Gaspareaux Valley toward the sea, I thought of the exiled people.

"Driving in ponderous wains their household goods to the seashore."

Notes and Comments

THE proposal for an International Exposition in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1922, commemorative of the centennial of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth in 1620, appears to be assuming serious proportions. Not changing the subject, is it not a curious fact that centennial expositions are nearly always held a year or two late?

WHEN the United States Ambassador, Mr. Davis, was entertained, the other night, as an honorary Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, in London, the event was a distinction little known about west of the Atlantic, and very rarely granted to a non-British subject until, thirteen or fourteen years ago, it was bestowed on the then United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate. Mr. Choate was the third non-British Bencher; his predecessors in that capacity were distinguished representatives of another republic, that of Venice, visiting London in the Seventeenth Century, which incidentally hints at the antiquity of this solid legal society. To be a Bencher of the Middle Temple is to belong to an organization not so very much younger than the Knights Templar of the Middle Ages; and the hall where the Benchers entertained their latest American member stands on the site occupied by their medieval Temple.

MANY of the lawyers in America before the Revolution had been educated in England, and five of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Benchers of the Society of the Middle Temple. And there were at least five Middle Templars who became chief justices of the United States. In the early days of American settlement many of the Middle Templars were associated, in London, with the formation of the Virginia Company; and one of them, William Bullock, wrote, in his chambers in the Middle Temple, the now rare and valuable pamphlet, "Virginia Impartially Examined," from information gathered as counsel for "gentlemen adventurers to the plantations beyond sea." Altogether, making United States Ambassadors welcome, and a part of the Middle Temple, is a logical as well as a friendly thing for the Benchers to do.

ACCORDING to Washington advices, while a large audience filled the public galleries of the United States Senate during the progress of Senator Poindexter's criticism of the League of Nations, the only member of the diplomatic corps present, in the diplomatic gallery at least, was Mr. Panaretov, the Minister of Bulgaria. Bulgaria is naturally, if not intensely, interested in Senator Poindexter's view of the subject.

AFRICA is fortunate in such a citizen as General Smuts. During the war he took care of a large territory, destroyed the enemy power throughout the extent of its African colonies, and practically relieved Britain and the Allies of all trouble in that quarter. And now it appears that a paper presented by him last December contained suggestions that had much to do with the formulation of the League of Nations, as it has taken definite shape. Mr. Taft, formerly President of the United States, after studying that paper, says that General Smuts "may be certain the constitution as now adopted was largely taken from his recommendation."

IT DOES not appear that Senator Borah's point is well taken. In accepting an invitation to that dinner he would not necessarily be committing himself to anything which President Wilson has done in the past or is likely to do in the future. He would simply be committing himself to the fare. That might be a serious matter, but at the worst it could hardly interfere with his political freedom of action.

AMONG those, besides President Wilson, who are bound for Boston on the George Washington is David Rowland Francis, of St. Louis, United States Ambassador to Russia, the man who told the Bolshevik Government of that country, when he, with the official representatives of other nations, was ordered out of Russia, that he would go, but only with the mental reservation that he would come back. He has not been back yet, but he did not name any time, and he is a man of his word. By the way, what is the authority for speaking of him, as some do, as the "former" United States Ambassador to Russia?

THE Kansas Legislature, without wishing to intrude or to interfere, has suggested to Congress that it might now be a good plan to begin cutting down national expenditures in a manner worth while. Congress, in the past, has always been more or less pleased to hear from Kansas, and doubtless it will give this suggestion careful consideration, or, at least, it probably would if it had time enough left to do so.